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Town reviews

The Week in Focus

The World Appalled
Economic Peaceways

Into the Yellow River, China's river of sorrow, fell iron tears. Throughout the week Japan's air armada appalled the world in a demonstration of the uncontrollability, wantonness and futility of modern aerial warfare. Japan's air offensive, which was launched against Nanking, progressed despite protests from America, Great Britain and France, and was climaxed in a simultaneous assault on a score of Chinese cities over a coastal length of more than 1000 miles. No major military objective was destroyed. The chief accomplishment of the Japanese planes was the slaying of 200 men, women and children living in the exposed slums of Nanking and 2000 poor civilians in Canton.

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The only portion of the world's peace machinery in actual operation is the Far Eastern Advisory Committee of the League of Nations. Secretary of State Cordell Hull sent an American representative to take his place on the committee with instructions to consider specific proposals, but not hypothetical questions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Because the nations beheld in the Japanese massacre of civilian populations a challenge to humanity and self-preservation, they began to cast oblique glances at their peace treaties and to talk of boycotting Japan. There was vague discussion of possible consultation under the Nine Power Treaty or the Kellogg Peace Pact. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China tried to correct the obliqueness of the world's glance by thrusting the Nine Power Treaty directly before the United States. This treaty, he said, obligated America as a signatory to fulfill its pledge of co-operative action against any aggressor who violates the territorial integrity of China. This treaty, he said, takes precedence over America's neutrality policy.

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Unplanned Results

Japan's air armada may have achieved little of strategic military importance. It did, however, so render articulate and symbolize the menace of modern aerial warfare and military irresponsibility, that a new determination to potentialize the moral forces of the world has been evidenced.

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Actual military operations reached the week end with Japan claiming the capture of Paoting, strategic Chinese military base, northwest of Peiping. Japan calls it the major triumph of its campaign in the North. China's Shanghai army, 100,000 strong, maintained its lines, protected by a rice swamp in front and out of range of Japanese naval guns. The hard-packed desert stretches of Suiyuan Province furnished an ideal floor for Japan's mechanized army, as Japan advanced its long-cherished objective of conquering a buffer area between Russia-dominated Outer Mongolia and China.

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Bright Beginnings

The State Department in Washington was not able to hold fast to its own keynote, sounded at the start of the week. On Sunday Secretary of State Hull urged world peace through freer trade, in a talk for the radio peace education drive of the National Peace Conference. Secretary Hull was proselytizing for his program of reciprocal trade agreements on the most-favored-nation basis. Because Britain has the power to make or break this program, the radiocast statement of Anthony Eden expressing hope for a nearly Anglo-American trade pact was a major development.

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Expectation that negotiations between the two nations were actually being accelerated was based on discussions opened between Sir Frederick Phillips, British Undersecretary of the Treasury, and Secretary Morgenthau in Washington. Issues to be settled embrace war debts, exchange stability and a resolving of the high protectionism of the Ottawa agreements with the Hull doctrine of lower tariffs through reciprocity.

♪ ♪ ♪

Secretary Hull told this writer in Boston that agreement with Great Britain would bring upwards of 30 nations into the reciprocity area. Failure to sign Great Britain presumably would leave world trade policy at a stalemate—a stagnant balance of power between protectionists and freer traders. Although detonations in the Far East overawed the hopes of the economic peace crusade, world exchange of wealth on a normal basis remains the long-range objective of the Administration.

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Diplomatic Reshuffling

Premier Mussolini, threatened with isolation in his own "Italian lake," sought and obtained entry to the Mediterranean piracy patrol. The Italian press depicts the development as an adroit delayed

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

In the Boston Section:

Sirois charges Connery with using WPA to win election

New Haven forced to continue commuting service

Foley says he may take Dolan case before Grand Jury

Judge Murray resigns leaving $9000 plum for Hurley

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 8

Mediation Wins Added Favor In Labor Disputes

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Local mediation program and machinery are achieving a growing measure of industrial peace and labor stabilization, a survey of the United States by The Christian Science Monitor shows.

Thirty-five states and at least four municipalities have taken upon themselves some degree of responsibility for bringing together disputing workers and employers. The effectiveness of these local efforts, which are independent of, but supplementary to, federal legislation in this field, has been marked in a number of cases, and has moved economists to urge their wider adoption.

State action is divided into two classes: where laws similar to the National Labor Relations Act have been enacted, and where there is simply some type of mediation machinery.

Those states which now have "baby" labor relations acts are New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Utah and Massachusetts. Each of these also has separate mediation board machinery, or had under laws which applied previous to adoption of the new act, and in addition 30 others have some form of state mediation board.

Municipalities which have their own local means of settling disputes are Toledo, Ohio, Philadelphia, New York, Newark, N. J., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Toledo's "Peace Plan"

Probably Toledo's "peace plan" is the oldest, the best known and the most effective.

It grew directly out of strikes and riots in 1934 and 1935, which brought Edward P. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, from Washington. It was Mr. McGrady himself who suggested the plan which was established for a trial period on July 5, 1935. The Chamber of Commerce appointed five men and the Central Labor Union five, to form the Toledo Industrial Peace Board. Later, there were appointed eight additional members, two attorneys, a Roman Catholic monsignor, a merchant, a Jewish Rabbi, a probate judge, a common pleas judge and a county relief director. Apparently "outvoted," labor was soon convinced that there was to be no "voting" and withdrew protests.

Mr. McGrady wanted "a composite

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President Puts New Deal Again On the Counter

Resale of His Ideas to the People Appears Objective of His Tour

Defends His Moves

O'Mahoney Meets Train at Cheyenne but Reception Declared 'Chilly'

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN YELLOWSTONE PARK, Sept. 25—Although he has turned for the week-end from political geysers to the even more remarkable geysers of Yellowstone Park, President Roosevelt left in a trail of short speeches across Wyoming a rather definite idea of his purposes in coming west.

He is engaged in selling the New Deal once more to the people. So, notably at Cheyenne and at Casper yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt delivered speeches which were thumb-nail sketches and defenses of his basic political and economic ideas. Already, in several speeches in Iowa, he had hammered away at the necessity for legislation stabilizing farm prices.

In Wyoming, where the farm income jumped from $16,003,420 last year to an estimated $23,298,580 this year, the President could make little impression on the farm relief line, so he talked about power projects and the advantages of big Federal building operations.

Wyoming Praised

President Roosevelt also turned on all his familiar charm and campaigning skill by complimenting Wyoming audiences on their local wonders, swearing his own fealty to this state with such words as this at Casper: "My hands are cold but my heart is warm."

The Chief Executive also pursued a very definite line of tactics in handling Senator Joseph T. O'Mahoney, Democrat, Montana, whose defection from administration ranks in the Supreme Court fight probably irked New Deal leaders more than the loss of any other Senator. Senator O'Mahoney, learning the President was coming to Cheyenne, drove furiously from Chicago to get there to meet him. He received no invitation to board the presidential special, but was appointed a member of a citizens' committee to welcome Mr. Roosevelt.

No Criticism

He came down to the train, confessed he did not know whether or not he was persona grata, and was finally greeted by Mrs. Roosevelt, who came from the train for a stroll. He had the pleasure of introducing his faithful New Deal colleague, Senator Harry H. Schwartz, to Mrs. Roosevelt. Ultimately Senator O'Mahoney did board the train, on what he described as "an intimation that I could," and rode over to Casper, treated with frigid politeness by the inner Roosevelt circle. He was like the unwanted guest who cannot be turned out.

But President Roosevelt himself

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Framers of Berlin-Rome Axis in Handclasp at Munich

European; Wide World

The Famous Königsplatz in the Bavarian Capital in Background

Here a Grand Parade in Honor of Premier Mussolini Was Held. It Included Picked Detachments of Motorized Police, Hitler Youth, Labor Service Corps, the Storm Troops, Flying Corps, Elite Guard Organization and Survivors of the Putsch Which Preceded Herr Hitler's Rise to Power

Cotton Holiday Closes Schools —And All Pick

CAPE GIRARDEAU, Mo., Sept. 25 (AP)—More than 5000 children of all ages, dragging 20-foot sacks behind them, plucked away at the cotton crop in Southeast Missouri yesterday. It was their "cotton vacation," the annual period when they drop their school work to help in the harvest.

While the children were in the fields, their teachers attended the special "cotton term" offered for the first time this year by Southeast Missouri State Teachers College here. Fifty-one teachers will receive extra college credit for their studies during the five weeks' period.

For more than 40 years, youngsters in this area have been doing their share toward gathering the snow-white bolls. They start to school before the normal opening date throughout the state, take time out for cotton picking, then return in mid-October.

School officials admit the enforced vacation creates a gap in the year's instruction. The layoff doesn't affect the larger cities to any great extent, but the rural areas feel the "vacation" strongly.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 25—Richmond public schools have shown a steady decrease in enrollment each session for the past five years, with 477 fewer pupils enrolled at the end of last week.

Crowds in Munich Acclaim Mussolini; Decorations Typify 'Peace and Plenty'

Italy's Approach to Britain Curbed by Its Present Ties With Germany

The Background

By Sisley Huddleston
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 25 — Culmination of the return meeting of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler after reports about it have periodically circulated for several years, is a notable fact in European diplomatic history. For it lays practical emphasis on the proposition of Premier Mussolini that even an Anglo-Italian rapprochement should not be construed as a repudiation of the Italo-German understanding.

The present writer was at Venice in May, 1934 when the two dictators met. That meeting was certainly not a success. It was stated, not entirely without foundation, that Herr Hitler was so unpleasantly impressed by what he took to be the "arrogance" of Signor Mussolini, that he was tempted to fly back to Germany the same day. However this may be, the practical results, at the time, were nil. Possibly the meeting helped France and England, by reaction, to construct with Italy the so-called Stresa front, which was the affirmation of Anglo-Franco-Italian solidarity in face of a menacing Germany.

In its turn the Stresa front was broken when the League, led by England, applied "sanctions" to Italy for its aggression on Ethiopia. This rupture of relations forced Italy to turn to Germany for support. Germany lent that support, material as well as moral, in the exchange of goods in teeth of the embargo and boycott of the other powers; for she saw that she might extract positive advantages from the division of Europe.

It was, in fact, not long before Germany, profiting by European preoccupations, remilitarized the Rhineland, forbidden by the Versailles and Locarno treaties. This act had important consequences, for it made it impossible for France to go to the help of its allies, should they be attacked. In consequence, the Little Entente began to draw away from France, and Poland as well as Belgium virtually declared neutrality.

Dropped Role of Sentinel

But the price that Italy had to pay was the abandonment of her role as sentinel in Central Europe. She could no longer be the champion of an independent Austria against an encroaching Germany, and although she linked Austria and Hungary to her by the Rome pact and protocol, she cannot hope to resist German Mittel-Europa designs.

Nevertheless the Spanish civil war drew Italy and Germany still closer together. Italy was undoubtedly the prime mover in Spain, on account of her position in the Mediterranean. But Germany, though reluctant to commit herself as fully and as recklessly as her associate, was also on the side of the Insurgents.

There are signs that, despite British disapproval of much Italian

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Duce and Fuhrer Exchange Honors

By the Associated Press

Munich, Ger., Sept. 25

Premier Mussolini today called Chancellor Hitler a "champion and defender of European civilization against any attempt of subversion."

The Duce's characterization of his German colleague was made in an order in which he named Herr Hitler an honorary corporal in the Fascist militia.

In turn, Herr Hitler will give to Signor Mussolini the Order of the Golden Eagle. This order was instituted recently by Herr Hitler as the "only German order" and is given to prominent men who have demonstrated their friendship for Germany by some signal act.

Parley on Spain Hailed as Major Move for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 25—"The most important move since the Spanish Civil War began" is the comment in official circles here on the French proposal for tripartite talks on the problem of foreign intervention in Spain.

The French chargé d'affaires in Rome yesterday presented to the Italian Government a formal invitation to open negotiations with France and Great Britain on the Spanish problem, with a view to ending all outside interference there.

Separate from Nyon

The British chargé d' affaires immediately supported this with a similar démarche notifying Italy that England's views on the matter are identical with those of the French Government. For the first time Britain and France have thus reached a real agreement on the Spanish issue; it is emphasized in Paris diplomatic quarters. The British Government's move in backing up France's proposal for a three-power conference is considered a diplomatic event of the first magnitude.

The proposed Anglo-Franco-Italian talks will be separate from and in addition to the technical confer-

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Emblems of Fascism and National Socialism Fly Together on Route

The News

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Ger., Sept. 25—Punctually at 10 o'clock this morning, to the booming of guns, Premier Mussolini of Italy arrived at the Central Station in Munich, his first stopping place on a five-day visit to Germany in which the world outside is taking so lively an interest.

Smiles wreathed their faces as Reichsführer Hitler moved to greet the Duce, who wore the uniform of the Fascist militia. Herr Hitler had stepped forward from circles which included German Cabinet Ministers, leaders of the armed forces and the chief representatives of the National Socialist Party.

After short introductions all round, the party, headed by the two "People's Leaders," walked down the platform through long lines of representatives of the armed forces, of semi-military formations of black and brown shirts, of political leaders and Hitler Youth to the station square where Signor Mussolini inspected the guard of honor. Then they entered a waiting automobile and together drove through beflagged streets and cheering crowds to the Prince Karl palaces, the Duce's temporary abode.

Streets Strongly Guarded

Special precautions had been taken to protect the two statesmen from any eventuality. Large bodies of police and 30,000 Black and Brown Shirts armed with steel helmets, rifles and bayonets lined the streets, and the automobile carrying the two dictators was preceded by an armed escort of the National Socialist motorcycle corps.

The streets through which the statesmen passed were decorated with Italian and Germany emblems—the Fasces and the Eagle—in fact so many of the former were there as to make this part of the city look today much more like an Italian than a German city. Everywhere one saw the Italian Tricolor and Fasces, with here and there a large initial M in gold.

Outstanding decorations consisted of three triumphal arches, one near the railway station, the second on the Karlsplatz and the third near the Prince Karl Palace.

One was decorated with ever-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Intimate Message From Washington

Usual Autumnal Sumnolence Absence at Capital, What With G.O.P. Plans, Far East Policy and Biggers' Vast Census Plan

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 25

This should be a dull season in Washington, and isn't. What with politics, wars, and the constant stirrings of assorted New Deal undertakings the customary autumn somnolence of this half-village capital is not in evidence at all.

Here we have just had the Republican leaders, under hopeful John D. M. Hamilton, holding conferences to determine whether a whoop-it-up national convention shall be held before the 1938 congressional elections; we have had Cordell Hull, at the Department of State, making energetic efforts to point the finger of moral indignation at Japanese bombardment of civilian populations in China; and now a new figure has arrived in town, John D. Biggers of Toledo, head of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, calling himself "liberal Republican," to undertake one of the most thankless jobs ever offered a business man—a voluntary post-card census of the unemployed, which is quite unprecedented for size, methods and (it might as well be said) for the advance skepticism which it has evoked.

It is hard to keep abreast of all this and yet each in its way is important. For example, the wisdom of the moves of the Republican leaders in the next months may well decide whether the party as we have known it turns the corner in its worst crisis. Nobody other than Senator Vandenberg has been talking coalition. (Incidentally, more and more our fellow correspondents cite Senator Vandenberg as the prospective Anti-New Deal candidate in 1940. It is merely speculation, of course, but a good many are saying in conversation—what is too early to write for their newspapers—that they foresee a direct Vandenberg-Roosevelt contest.

Republican Get-Together Likely

But to get back to Mr. Hamilton, the conferences here this week have brought the idea of a big Republican, off-year get-together into the realm of possibility. It seems fair to say that the chances are better for it than against it as it stands at present, though final decision must be reserved for the National Committee meeting in November. Many Republicans who have been meeting here won't admit it but Mr. Hoover's advocacy of the scheme has done as much as anything to put it over.

The Far Eastern situation can only be touched on briefly. Mr. Hull seems to be taking a stronger stand. This is indicated in part by the very clamor of the leading peace associations to invoke the Neutrality Act. They see in Mr. Hull's moral censure of Japan the beginning of a repetition of what happened in 1914-1916 which took America into war. There are the old schools of thought at odds here all over again, the isolationists vs. the internationalists, and the prospect is that the debate will increase rather than decline.

One thing is safe to say. Whatever Mr. Hull might privately like to do to restrain Japan in the undeclared Far Eastern war, he will not get out in front of public opinion. And another comparative certainty is that he will not repeat Mr. Stimson's mistake in the Manchoukuo affair of taking the brunt of world protest without Great Britain's backing. The two countries are likely to follow what Mr. Tyler Dennett terms "concurrent yet separate action."

Census Cards to 31,000,000 Families

That brings us finally to John D. Biggers. This unemployment census (which he is to supervise) is really an extraordinary affair! It is a huge thing. There are 31,000,000 families in the United States and the postman will bring each one of them a mail card on a given day before next December, and they will fill this out, and lo, the census will be tabulated and complete. Mr. Biggers really thinks this scheme will work.

The point about Mr. Biggers is that he is a practical, successful, hard-headed executive, who is a lifelong Republican, and has accepted the job as a sort of moral challenge to American business to show what it can do if the New Deal will only give it a chance. Mr. Biggers won't take any pay for his effort, and he has begun by sitting up with Cabinet heads to 2:30 a. m. formulating his vigorous plans.

It is no secret that nobody distrusted the idea of a census more than President Roosevelt himself. He has repeatedly told press conferences that the scheme was unnecessary and impractical. But Congress felt differently and Mr. Roosevelt looked around and dared the Toledo glass manufacturer to undertake it. Mr. Biggers took the dare. Newspapers which have attacked Mr. Roosevelt up to now for not taking a census have washed their hands of this particular type of mail scheme.

Rarely has anybody undertaken a harder job under less auspicious beginnings. Yet Mr. Biggers is going ahead. This column can't help but feel an admiration for this attitude and confess a sporting hope in the spectacular venture. In any event, it should be one of the most unusual spectacles Washington has even seen.

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Civil Rights Anniversary

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Sept. 25

Freedom of the press, of speech, and the right of peaceful assemblage are 148 years old today.

They were provided by the first Congress of the United States in the first postscript to the Constitution.

The authors of the 150-year-old Constitution did not think it would be necessary to include in the basic law guarantees of the liberties that were dear to the colonists.

But many of the colonies were reluctant to ratify the Constitution without a clear statement of the rights of citizens under the new union. Some of the original states ratified with the promise that such a statement would be added to the Constitution.

North Carolina and Rhode Island refused to enter the union until the amendment was made.

Members of the first Congress covered the safeguards of liberty in 10 amendments—the Bill of Rights. Religious freedom, trial by jury and the right to own property were assured. Protection against unreasonable search or seizure was guaranteed.

Congress approved the amendments Sept. 25, 1789. It was two years later before all the states had ratified the amendments. They became a part of the basic law in October, 1791.

U.S.-British Boycott Urged To Curb Japan

Economic Weapon Finds Advocates in London and Washington

To End Bombings

Nanking Bombed for Seven Hours—Waterworks and Electric Plant Razed

NANKING, Sept. 25 (AP)—Japanese war planes bombed China's capital for nearly seven hours today inflicting the heaviest destruction yet wrought in the series of devastating Japanese air raids.

Though loss was extensive, officials estimated casualties would be less than 200. No foreigners were reported killed.

Nanking's $1,000,000 electric power plant was bombed into a shell of ruins, and the city's waterworks put out of commission by Japanese projectiles. Authorities believed the property damage from the renewed aerial attacks, coming after a day's respite due to rainy weather, would run into millions of dollars.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — The vulnerable economic situation of the Japanese may be the lever employed by western powers to force attention to their protests against bombing defenseless Chinese civilian populations, according to latest information here.

Japanese economic life is particularly susceptible to foreign boycott, of which talk has been heard all through Washington official society lately, though no comment on the matter is forthcoming from the State Department. Apparently British thought is moving in the same direction, judging by latest cable dispatches.

Japan's foreign trade is of vital importance to her. There is no big country, outside of Great Britain, so dependent on imports and exports. Unlike England, Japan is self-sufficient in foodstuffs. But Japan must depend on selling her manufactured goods abroad.

Japan's biggest export is cotton tissues; the next, raw silk, of which the United States took 80 per cent in 1936. America and Great Britain, who have expressed chief resentment over recent bombings, are Japan's biggest customers. A third of Japanese foreign trade is with the British Empire, while the United States supplies another third of her imports and takes 25 per cent of her exports. Japan's budget has been customarily unbalanced, and economic retaliation it is pointed out might be a serious matter to her domestic economy.

Back in 1932 a memorial calling for a boycott of Japanese products was widely circulated in the United States and signed by prominent citizens. Its effect was uncertain, however, and it went unheeded by Japanese.

Meanwhile, America's present official policy has been illuminatingly expressed in the message of Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic fleet, sent to all ships of his command. He called for, first, the evacuation of all nationals who are willing to leave China, and second, the protection of those who may stay. In sailor-like language, the Admiral told the service that any failure to measure up to their responsibilities will "bring great discredit upon the United States Navy." The Yarnell message was made public by the Navy yesterday after it had gone out from the flagship Augusta, at Shanghai.

Japanese War Supplies Claimed in Control Of U.S. and British Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—The British Government is being strongly pressed to supplement the diplomatic protests that it has been making at Tokyo against the bombing of Canton and Nanking by economic measures to penalize such ruthless violation of the ordinary dictates of humanity.

In this connection is is pointed out that Japan, like Achilles, has a highly vulnerable heel. This heel is the Japanese inability to conduct any prolonged hostilities without importing large supplies of oil, rubber and iron ore, for which it can pay only if it continues to hold export markets in the British Empire and United States for its own silk and cotton goods.

Competent British economic authorities indeed insist that a joint Anglo-American embargo upon Japanese trade would cut off so many vital war supplies that it would render continuance of present hostilities ultimately impossible. The latest report issued by the British Government's department of overseas trade shows that in 1935 Japanese exports into the British Empire were 28.1 per cent of all that Japan sent out and to the United States 23.6 per cent, making a total of 51.7 per cent or just over half of the total.

The same report shows that Japan's imports from the British Empire were 31.4 per cent of the total and from the United States 33.7 per cent, making in all 65.1 per

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Supreme Court Reconvenes Oct. 4 for Momentous Term

This is the first of eight stories dealing with the storms which have swept about the Supreme Court in its 147 years of life. The series is written by the man who reports the daily doings of the court for the Associated Press. The first article summarizes the present court situation. The second one will tell of that first court, which had not a single case to hear for two years.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Amid reverberations from the struggle over President Roosevelt's attempt to remold the judiciary, the Supreme Court will reassemble on Oct. 4 for another eight-month term.

Already litigation involving eight New Deal laws has been filed, and more is on its way. In all, more than 400 cases are ready for action. It looks like a busy winter.

As the jurists turned toward Washington from their vacations, there was widespread speculation in political and legal circles over whether Mr. Roosevelt would renew his attempt to place new members on the high tribunal.

Many observers believe his western trip will give the clue of his intentions. Tha will afford him an opporunity to har first-hand what the people think.

If they approve of his efforts to enlarge the court, many think he will revive the issue and insist on Congress passing such legislation. If the reaction is unfavorable, these sources say the proposal will be allowed to repose undisturbed.

Even after the court plan was stopped in the Senate, President Roosevelt said publicly that additional legislation was needed. The next few months will tell whether he thinks the need is great enough to warrant another first degree political dispute before next November's congressional elections.

To Test Public Opinion

Some observers think the President may use his influence on the western trip against the renomination of members of Congress who opposed his plan for the appointment of a new justice for each of the members over 70 who refused to retire.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the opposition forces, has been prominently mentioned in this connection. For the past few weeks he has been busily engaged in working on his political fences.

When the justices convene for the first session of the fall term there will be a new member of the court for the first time since March 14, 1932, when Justice Cardozo succeeded the venerable Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The new appointee is Hugo L. Black, ardent senatorial champion of most Roosevelt Administration proposals, who was named to fill the vacany created by the retirement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter. Mr. Justice Black was Democratic Senator from Alabama.

A suit to prevent him from taking oath has been filed with the Supreme Court by Albert Levitt, former federal judge of the Virgin Islands and until recently a special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings. There also is much talk of his alleged membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

Mr. Levitt contended among other things that Mr. Justice Black was constitionally inelegible for the position because he was a member of the Senate which increased the "emoluments" of justices by permitting them to retire at full pay after they become 70 and serve ten years.

Because four of the justices have passed 75 there have been frequent reports that some of them might retire soon. Those usually mentioned are Messrs Justices McReynolds, Sutherland and Brandeis. They have given no indication that they planned to do so. Appointment of 51-year-old former Senator Black to succeed 78-year-old Mr. Justice Van Devanter lowered the average age of the nine justices from a shade under 72 to just below 69. Chief Justice Hughes is 75, Mr. Justice Butler 71, Mr. Justice Stone 64, Mr. Justice Roberts 62 and Mr. Justice Cardozo 67.

At the top of the list of important litigation awaiting action are suits brought by the Alabama Power Company, the Iowa City Light and Power Company and the Duke Power Company in an effort to prevent the Federal Government from providing money for construction of publicly owned hydroelectric plants.

Last spring the justices agreed to review the cases filed by the Alabama and Iowa companies and arguments likely will be heard in October. The petition in the Duke case has not been acted on.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the Public Works Administrator, has said the controversy would affect more than 50 public power projects for which the Government has provided $51,000,000.

Top-ranking cases en route here involve constitutionality of the Public Utility Holding Company Act and plans of the Tennessee Valley Authority for expanding its power program in eight states.

Some Pending Disputes

Pending disputes include new attacks on the Wagner Labor Relations Act sustained last term by the tribunal, and challenges of the 1933 "Truth in Securities" Act, the 1936 measure broadening regulation of commodity exchanges, and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation statute.

Other controversies revolve about whether the Government can call gold bonds in advance of the maturity date without paying interest, whether the Georgia Power Company can proceed in litigation in Tennessee against the TVA and whether the court should reconsider its 1936 decision holding unconstitutional the Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

It appears certain that the tribunal will continue a center of national attention for months to come, a position it has held since Jan. 7, 1935, when it declared unconstitutional the Government's effort under the National Industrial Recovery Act to regulate interstate shipment of oil produced in excess of state quotas.

This "hot oil" decision ushered in one of the most tumultuous periods in the history of the court. Since then there has been almost constant conflict over the right of the tribunal to invalidate acts of Congress advocated by the President.

Upheld Only Two Cases

Up until the term beginning a year ago the court ruled against the Administration wishes in 11 out of 13 cases. The exceptions were the "gold clause" and TVA controversies.

But last term, following the overwhelming re-election of Mr. Roosevelt for another four years, the court gave the Administration 14 straight victories.

Some supporters of the President contend that the vote of confidence given him by the people, coupled with his court reorganization proposal submitted last Feb. 5, produced the string of successes.

Friends of the tribunal reply, however, that it was merely following the law, and that the litigation passed on last term was more in line with the Constitution than that which was decided earlier.

President Roosevelt started the public controversy over the power of the court following its unanimous action in declaring unconstitutional the National Industrial Recovery Act on May 27, 1935.

Horse and Buggy Days

A few days later he asserted that the opinion returned the nation to "horse and buggy" days.

Aside from the fact that the Recovery Act was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most cherished measures, the decision attracted attention also because it was one of three delivered the same day against the Administration.

The others, also unanimous, held that President Roosevelt had exceeded his authority in attempting to remove the late William E. Humphrey from the Federal Trade Commission and that the original Frazier-Lemke Act granting a five-year moratorium on farm mortgages was unconstitutional. The President had signed, but did not initiate the Frazier-Lemke Act.

A few weeks later, the President precipitated renewed controversy by writing the chairman of a House Ways and Means Subcommittee considering the Guffey measure to regulate the soft coal industry that "I hope your committee will not permit doubts as to constitutionality, however reasonable, to block the suggested legislation."

The AAA Nullification

The measure was passed, but was invalidated by the court on May 18, 1936.

Before that decision, the court struck down another kingpin of the Administration's legislative program—the Agricultural Adjustment Act. That opinion on Jan. 6, 1936, produced a furore of discussion.

The President re-entered the fray after the tribunal on June 1, 1936—the last day of that term—invalidated the New York law establishing minimum wages for women workers. It previously had ruled that the Federal Government could not regulate wages because that would violate state rights.

The decisions, the President asserted, had established a "no man's land" in which neither the federal nor state governments could function.

Then came the summer recess, the Republican and Democratic national conventions, the re-election of President Roosevelt and a succession of Administration victories before the tribunal.

Before the President's court reorganization proposal on Feb. 5, the justices had sustained the New York Unemployment Insurance Act, the 1934 arms embargo measure, the 1935 prison labor statue and the 1934 act taxing profits made by silver traders.

Took Wind Out of Sails

While the fight on Capitol Hill raged over the judiciary measure, the court continued to give pro-Administration decisions. The most important sustained the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Measure and, by reversing previous decisions, the Washington State Law fixing minimum wages for women.

This was one of the factors that contributed toward recommittal of the court-enlarging project. Opponents argued that the measure was unnecessary since the Administration was winning every case.

Mr. Justice Van Devanter, succeeded by Mr. Justice Black, was one of the four jurists who led in voting against the Administration on litigation. He supported the Administration 11 times and voted against it 16 times.

Mr. Justice Cardozo has led in pro-Administration votes—22 for and five against—while Mr. Justice McReynolds, a former Democratic attorney general, has top rank in opposition—20 against and seven for.

Mr. Justice Roberts, frequently described as the court's "swing man" because he has held the balance of power so often, has been on the winning side every time in New Deal litigation.

Last term he supported the Administration in every one of the 14 cases. Previously, he had cast his ballot against New Deal laws 11 times and for the Administration twice.

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Fires Tell Scaling Of Wotan's Throne

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Sept. 25 (AP)—Signal fires burning on Wotan's Throne, the unexplored plateau near the "sky forest" of Shiva Temple, heralded last night the safe arrival of climbers who blazed a trail to the wooded table where natural scientists will continue their search for isolated mammal specimens.

Led by Walter A. Wood Jr., of the American Geographical Society the climbers started the hazardous descent down the sheer walls of Wotan's Throne soon after reaching the top of the plateau.

Dr. Harold E. Anthony, mammalogist whose traps on Shiva Temple have already yielded more than 100 small animals he believes have led an isolated existence for untold centuries, will continue his search on Wotan's Throne next week, members of the expedition said.

Dr. Anthony reported last night that he would descend from Shiva Temple, where he has spent nine days, tomorrow. Animals bagged on the "mystery island" will then be examined to determine if isolation affects the evolutionary development of mammals.

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Clue Stories for Blind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The National Institute for the Blind has prepared a volume of short detective stories in Moon embossed type, selected by Miss Dorothy Sayers, well-known detective story writer.

Honor Among Youthful Candy Shoppers

Acme

A "Serve-Yourself" Store for Children

John Sutton's Faith in Children Has Been More Than Justified. Mr. Sutton Recently Opened an "Honor Store," Where School Children Help Themselves to Whatever Purchases They Want, Weigh the Candy and Make Their Own Change From the Cash Register. In the First Week's Operation the Unusual Store Showed a Profit, With the "Swipage Loss" Held to a Minimum. The Picture Shows the "Honor Store" in Oakland, Calif., With the Children Helping Themselves

'Save the Children' Meeting Called for Workers in South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—New York city is to have firsthand information about the poverty and hunger in the southern mountains from a score of women who will be brought here by the Save the Children movement, for a conference on Oct. 5 and 6 at the Hotel McAlpin. In addition to speaking before the conference, the women will talk over the radio and before church and club organizations.

They will describe their work as "guide, philosopher, and friend" in their various neighborhoods, being summoned at any and all hours of the day or night to go through miles of snow, rain, ice, storms or heat, on horseback as far as possible and on foot the rest of the way, climbing through underbrush and over rocks, to meet one sort of call and another.

These pioneers teach mothers how to sew and keep house, and children how to play and sing. They adjudicate in community neighborhood disputes. They help in church and Sunday school, irrespective of the denomination, and they serve as best they can in their various communities.

They will exchange experiences at the conference and they will discuss how best to meet their goals this winter, including one hot meal a day in every school, a pair of shoes for each child, clothing and useful articles for the families.

Hitch Perils Walker Pension

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Long and hard fought litigation was seen here today as looming over the recent appointment of James J. Walker, formerly Tammany Mayor of New York, as assistant counsel of the New York State Transit Commission, at a salary of $12,000 a year.

The position is a temporary one, and the naming of Mr. Walker to it has been generally interpreted as an aid to him in qualifying for a life pension of between $12,000 and $16,000 a year.

His appointment to the transit body requires the approval of the chairman of the State Department of Public Service, Milo R. Maltbie, head of the public service body, returned to the commission yesterday, "without approval or disapproval," its request that the Walker appointment be confirmed, declaring he was without legal authority to act, since, when the request came to the public service department, he was away and Commissioner Neal Brewster was acting as deputy chairman.

"Upon my return, I found that Commissioner Brewster had not approved the appointment, but had sent your communication to this office," Mr. Maltbie told the transit body. "Having duly authorized Commissioner Brewster to act, I have no authority to approve an appointment or removal as of the time when I was not acting as chairman of the Department of Public Service, and it is my opinion that I now have no authority to approve the appointment as of Aug. 16, 1937."

Mr. Walker, when asked for comment on Mr. Maltbie's action, said it apparently had raised a technical legal question for the Transit Commission to decide.

"Chairman Maltbie did not disapprove the appointment," Mr. Walker said, "but believes the law does not authorize him to act on an application made by the Transit Commission in his absence and while there was an acting chairman of the Department of Public Service. This is a technical legal question for the Transit Commission to consider."

Mr. Maltbie's action followed a barrage of protests leveled at the public service and transit bodies by civic groups and individuals against Mr. Walker's appointment, and these were seen in political quarters here today as having had an effect. The consensus was that Mr. Maltbie had indicated it was up to the Transit Commission to submit a new application to the Public Service Department, with no pension element in the situation.

In these same quarters it was held that if Mr. Walker, who resigned as Mayor while under fire, continued to serve as assistant counsel of the Transit Commission without formal approval of the Public Service Department, there was little chance that any public official would certify his pay roll status, which would automatically bar him from compensation and remove him from the list of pension eligibles.

Since pension rights are so inextricably woven into the Walker case, it is being watched by civic and taxpayer groups, office holders and politicians more closely than any other appointment that has come up under the pension laws.

U. S. and Canada Gain Hour

TORONTO, Sept. 25 (CP)—Canada's clocks turn back Sunday. In nearly a score of cities from the eastern seaboard to Winnipeg, an hour lost last spring will be made up as all activities revert to standard time. New York, Chicago, Boston and other large United States cities also make the change Sunday.

An extra hour's sleep was billed for citizens of Halifax, Saint John, Moncton, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Toronto, and a half-dozen other Ontario cities. Winnipeg was the only western city on this schedule, Regina delaying the move back to standard time until Oct. 10.

Daylight saving was an innovation in Winnipeg, productive of much debate before the city moved the hands ahead. A referendum on the system is set for November. Newspaper surveys indicate a slight edge for the extra hour of daylight again next year.

In addition to Toronto, Ontario cities which move back the clock an hour Sunday are St. Catherine's, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Belleville and Kingston. Sudbury and Peterborough reverted to standard time Sept. 5.

Railroads Alter Schedules With Change of Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—Turning of clocks back an hour for the change from daylight saving to standard time in most sections on Sunday, Sept. 26, is again the signal for the railroads to alter their schedules, put on new trains and take off some, and speed up others.

There aren't as many new trains this year, as in the past two, and not as many instances of faster schedules. So much was done in this way in 1934, 1935 and 1936 that road officials say something of a saturation point has been reached for the time being. That is, they say, in effect; "we've given the public about all it can stand or needs for a while, and we've about exhausted our engineers and pocketbooks."

A number of new trains have been launched this year but few have been started off coincident with the time change, which usually is taken as a good opportunity for such introductions, for the roads have to print new timetables then, anyway.

The B. & O. sent its Capitol Limited off on the Chicago to Washington run for the first time with Diesel, streamline equipment, in the middle of June. It had but one Diesel engine then, though, and so ran with conventional steam on one leg of the journey. After Sunday this train will have two Diesel engines, enough to give the runs both ways this new type of power, and the time will be cut by 30 minutes.

An hour and a half will be taken off the time of the Burlington's Blackhawk between Chicago and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

The New York Central's Wolverine will make its eastbound run from New York and Boston to Chicago 10 minutes faster.

The Pennsylvania's Broadway Limited and the New York Central's friendly rival Twentieth Century Limited, between New York and Chicago, will change their schedules but will keep to the present 16½ hour time.

The running time of the Pennsylvania Liberty Limited, eastbound between Chicago and Washington will have 25 minutes sliced from it, however, making the time 16 hours 40 minutes. Westbound the time will be 16 hours 35 minutes.

A new train will be added by the North Western between Chicago and Clinton, Iowa, on a three hour ten minute schedule.

Program to Offset Crime Submitted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — The popular concept of the city as a crime-swept, churchless entity must yield to a happier picture if the far-reaching and comprehensive report on "Our Cities" just published by the National Resources Committee is accepted. Crime is serious enough, however, the committee finds, and a program to offset it is advanced.

The social outlook, the customs and manners, the folk-ways and idiosyncrasies of the city-dweller have been statistically and philosophically observed by the experts of the sub-committee of which Clarence Dykstra, president of Wisconsin University and former city manager of Cincinnati, is chairman.

Here are some of the conclusions:

Urban crime rates seem to be higher than rural chiefly in crimes against property. While the fragmentary data now in existence indicates that crime does occur "more frequently in proportion to population in urban areas than in rural areas" this crime is heaviest "in the areas of physical and social deterioration in the central part of the city and tends generally to decline as the distance from the center increases."

Crime Rates

Urban crime rates on the whole are highest in the southern and far western areas, and lowest in the northeastern parts of the United States.

Nearly 300,000 persons are employed in municipal, county, federal and private agencies today in the United States.

There is some evidence to show that those large cities having a greater proportion of police to population have proportionately less crime.

Northern cities, particularly these of New England, spend more per capita on police protection than southern cities, and have less crime.

On the matter of religion in the cities, the report also offers illuminating information:

Contrary to the popular belief, figures show that approximately 60 per cent of urban adults are church members as compared with only 50 per cent of the non-urban adult population.

Show Differences

"Although the church, more than most of our institutions," says the report, "has resisted urbanization, the urban and rural church display significant differences." Besides the numerical difference in membership cited above—"The older cities have consistently high church membership rates; the more rapidly growing cities and those with a high proportion of males relatively low rates."

"Denominational distribution varies considerably according to the size of the city. Protestant church membership decreases with city size, whereas Roman Catholic and Jewish membership increases with city size. This seems to reflect the preponderant trend to the city of immigrants, who belong for the most part to the latter denominations. The natives and older immigrants, whose ratio is greater in the country, belong predominantly to the Protestant groups whose church affiliations is more voluntary and consequently tends to give them a lower ratio. Besides, the farm and village people, finding no church of their denomination in their own community, often attend church in towns and cities, and thus swell the urban church membership."

Church Investment

"Average investment per adult member in the local church is about one-third greater in the city than in the rural areas.

"The average church debt in cities is $20,000 but the average debt per adult member is almost the same in city and country.

"The average expenditure per adult member in city churches is only slightly more than the national average.

"Although rural communites produce more than their proportion of the total ministers, two-thirds of the rural churches lacked resident ministers, something which is not typical of the city church."

The committee has dug up other odd facts about modern American city life:

Cities contain more women than men, with the exception of the largest cities to which many foreign-born males have emigrated.

Cities of the west have the largest proportion of males; southern cities of females.

The foreign-born and their children constitute nearly two-thirds of all the inhabitants of cities of one million or over. Laws against immigration have reduced this preponderance and it is steadily shrinking.

A Negro migration to cities is under way, and is increasing.

The expectation of life is greater for rural residents than for urban, but since 1930 urban infant mortality has fallen below rural. Urban birthrate is below rural, and cities are not now reproducing their own populations.

Crowding of Homes

Overcrowding in city homes has recently been increasing.

Reverting to the subject of crime, the report makes a variety of recommendations. Failure to provide outlets for juvenile energy and the combating of delinquency, for example, are called primary problems which the city "will have to face and solve in the future."

Eradication of slums will play a part in raising city morale as a whole, it is declared. It is the polyglot, heterogeneous character of modern American cities that has helped product social degeneration in some quarters.

"The ethnic and cultural diversity of the urban population, its insecurity and mobility, and the glaring contrast of conspicuous wealth and abject poverty, have contributed to the weakening of moral standards and legal controls. One product of this situation has been the widespread incidence of delinquency and crime in American cities. The efforts at coping with crime have been greatly retarded by antiquated legal procedures, inadequate attention to prevention and restrictive administrative boundaries. The present-day problems of criminal behavior have spread far beyond municipal, county, and state lines and often can be dealt with only by agencies having wider jurisdiction.

Crime Program

The committee thereupon offers its own program of fighting crime. This includes the following:

1. Changes in local courts to promote "crime prevention." It says: "The time is here to substitute on a wide front investigation for prosecution and treatment for punishment."
2. Encouragement to local communities in broad positive programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and crime, through a more adequate recognition of the problems of youth.
3. Federal co-operation for planned and supervised recreational projects, slum eradication, and programs of better housing for the low income groups.
4. Federal co-operation in the enactment and administration of uniform criminal laws and interstate crime compacts.
5. Regional co-operation among police systems, Federal, State, and local, and other law enforcing agencies, including the judicial branch.

Urban Survey

"The United States has been a predominantly urban nation for more than two decades; but this report is the first inquiry on a national, official and comprehensive scale into the problems of the American urban community." With these words, the experts on urban affairs of the National Resources Committee present to the nation an intimate, penetrating, constructive account of the needs of the American city. The committee report is reviewed and discussed in a series of articles of which the following is the fifth.

120 Jews Named To Hall of Fame By Ivrim Group

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP)—The "120 greatest living Jews" were named today to a Jewish hall of fame selected in a world-wide poll by The Ivrim, honor society of Chicago Jewish students.

Their purpose was to hold up "living ideals" to Jewish youth and they required only that nominees must have been alive on Rosh Ha-Shanah (Jewish New Year) of 5697 (Sept. 28, 1936.

Albert Einstein, natural scientist; Paul Muni, actor; Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and Louis Brandeis and Benjamin Cardozo, supreme court justices, won election to the distinguished group.

A spokesman said seven nominees had since passed on and would be replaced next year to maintain the personnel at 120 members. The seven were Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; Percy Selden Straus, former Ambassador to France; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist; Jacob de Haas, journalist; George Gershwin, composer; Dr. Alfred Adler, psychiatrist, and Meier Dizengoff, mayor of Tel Aviv, Palestine.

The group included Leon Blum, former French Premier; Mischa Elman, Jascha Heifetz, Yehudi Menuhin and Efrem Zimbalist, musicians; Sholom Asch, Leon Feuchtwanger, Fannie Hurst, Ludwig Lewisohn, Emil Ludwig, Arnold and Stefan Zweig, authors; Jacob Epstein, sculptor; Maurice Ravel and Oscar Strauss, composers.

Also Maxim Litvioff, Soviet Commisar of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the journal of the American Medical Association; Dr. Sigmund Freud; Prof. Felix Frankfurter, David Pinski, dramatist Max Reinhardt of the theater; David Sarnoff, radio engineer; Dr. Stephen Wise, president of the Jewish Institute of Religion, and Lillian D. Wald, founder of Henry Street Settlement in New York.

Questionnaires and 420 suggested names were sent almost a year ago to 110 Jewish communities throughout the world. They were addressed to Zionist organizations and Jewish educational groups, which took plebiscites and returned the communities joint selections to The Ivrim. Names were interpolated in the suggested list.

One third of the communities replied. Letters to Irak, Tripoli and Odessa, Russia, were returned unopened, indicating no Jewish communities existed there. Spokesmen said no replies came from Germany, but some information was relayed by Palestinian Jews.

This Strawberry Queen Is Kitchen Queen, Too

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new kind of queen arrived in Chicago recently. Miss Ruth Pady, named strawberry queen of Wisconsin at a recent festival, was "picked" for her beauty, poise and shortcake-making ability. Her talk when she met reporters here was all about recipes for making shorter and juicier, shortcakes.

Telephone Plain Talk

Words of fewer than five letters are most commonly used in telephone conversation.

Murphy Scores Vigilantes

By the Associated Press

Labor News in Brief

New York: A plea for unity among all elements of American society, in the interest of preserving peace in industry, was sounded last night by Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan.

Speaking over a nation-wide radio hookup, Mr. Murphy, a leading figure in peacefully composing last year's motor strikes in his State, denounced both the "vigilante spirit," as manifest in industrial disputes, and "irresponsible" labor leadership. He said:

"The activities of the vigilante groups at their best must be condemned as an assumption by private unofficial bodies of prerogatives that belong solely to the State and organized society.

"Such groups lacking responsible leadership easily become instruments of bigotry and intolerance. It is imperative that progressive cities and industrial leaders see the danger in such activities and join with state and local governments in wiping out this thorn in the side of our society.

"It is equally important that organized labor renounce violent and illegal methods for the attainment of its objectives.

"Failure to do so will not only mean certain failure to obtain the public support that the labor movement deserves, but will impair confidence in the stability of business, undermine prosperity and revive the dread spectre of unemployment."

Washington: Labor relations board officials said they were studying with "utmost care" the record of hearings on a complaint that the Ford Motor Company violted the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, because board attorneys felt that the case eventually would go to the Supreme Court.

Officials said reports that the Ford case would be reopened for additional evidence were unfounded. Robert Wohlforth, secretary of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, meanwhile, refused to comment on reports that the committee had dropped its investigation of labor relations in the Ford plants.

Pontiac, Mich.: Threat of a strike at the plant of the Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing Company, a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, vanished with a union announcement that difficulties over pay rates had been ironed out. The company employs several thousand workers.

Albany, N. Y.: A plan of peaceful picketing was adopted by 12,000 truck drivers who struck for higher pay, sharply curtailing trucking activities in nine upstate New York cities and intervening rural areas after six weeks of wage negotiations ended in a deadlock.

New York State police reported no acts of violence. Capt. Stephen McGrath of Oneida said state police had received no special instructions in connection with the strike but that he and his force were guarding as usual any attempts against "life or personal property."

San Francisco: The State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council were aligned by a vote of 395-71 with the A. F. of L. teamsters in a fight for jurisdiction over C. I. O.-organized warehousemen.

New York: The National Maritime Union, C. I. O.-chartered organization of unlicensed seamen, threatened to set up its own "emergency police" to protect ship delegates unless New York police accompanied delegates to the docks.

In a letter to Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, Joseph Curran, general organizer, said the union was ready to call a general strike on all vessels entering the port of New York "in the event that we are unable to protect ourselves."

Loyalty Days Stress Value of Religions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 25—Gov. Frank F. Merriam has proclaimed Oct. 2 and 3 "Loyalty Days" in California "in recognition of the fact that economic recovery cannot be successfully attained without a spiritual awakening."

He urged all citizens regardless of creed to gather in their respective places of worship "and participate in this worthy movement." The proclamation stated:

"A unified program to direct the thoughts and actions of our people toward a fuller realization and a deeper appreciation of the spiritual values in life merits our consideration and support.

"Through the centuries, the character of our people has been favorably influenced by the various religious faiths and spiritual forces. As a result of this, a better understanding among men has been developed which in turn has reflected itself in more amicable international relationships."

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Chair in Criminal Law Planned For Pennsylvania Bicentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—Plans for establishment of a professorship of criminal law in connection with the University of Pennsylvania's 200th anniversary celebration in 1940 were announced today by Dr. Herbert F. Goodrich, dean of the university's law school.

The work of the chair, he explained, would include a comprehensive study of what needs to be done to make the criminal law work better, and it would aim toward the clarification and simplification of existing law and the formulation of definite proposals for the improvement of such law.

Dean Goodrich recalled that former Dean William E. Mikell of Pennsylvania's law school, and his colleague, Prof. Edwin R. Keedy, were the authors of the Code of Criminal Procedure recently issued by the American Law Institute, and that Professor Keedy is working out the adaptation of this code for use in Pennsylvania.

Would Help Legislators

"The next logical step," he continued, "is for the law school to establish a chair devoted solely to the consideration of criminal law and its administration, opening the way for much more extensive contributions in this field than it has been previously possible to make. Such is the chair to be established in the bicentennial program.

"It is fairly certain that further organized study of the known facts in this field and authoritative recommendations looking toward reform, would be welcomed by legislative bodies.

"American criminal law is failing signally to meet present day social needs and its whole structure requires re-examination and co-ordination," the dean declared. "This deficiency is partly the result of applying legal concepts of pioneer, rural America to the industrialized urban society of today, is partly due to haphazard legislation representing divergent views, and is partly owing to the survival in law of the theory of vengeance scouted by modern criminologists.

"Not only crimes of violence and offenses against property are included among criminal acts today," he pointed out, "but also many acts cared for under early English law as matters of church discipline. Today we use the criminal code to forbid the use by inn-keepers of sheets measuring less than the specified length; to punish the sale of misbranded food; to prevent the parking of automobiles near fire hydrants. We use criminal sanctions, moreover, against such matters of private morals as lotteries and Sunday transactions."

General Clarification Needed

Discussing the deficiencies of present-day American criminal law, the legal loopholes inherited from English jurisprudence of "ox-cart days" and the resulting chaos in criminal court procedure, Dean Goodrich declared:

"The fields where the lawyer's professional knowledge and experience qualify to give definite assistance are clearly marked. One such field is the clarifying of our substantive criminal law in so far as it concerns public offenses and the penalties therefor.

"The second field is that of criminal procedure. Lawyers should spare no effort in making sure that the provisions of criminal law are clear, that its functioning is expeditious, that it provides full protection for everything to which an accused person is reasonably entitled, but that it does not go so far as to make unworkable the purpose back of the substantive criminal law—the protection of the public as a whole."

Washington's Old Home Is in New Hands

© Harris & Ewing; Courtesy Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union

Mount Vernon as It Is Today
Garden and Dipping Well

Old Woodcut of Mount Vernon
Late Superintendent of Mount Vernon
Col. H. H. Dodge

Charles C. Wall
New Superintendent of Mount Vernon

New Head of Mount Vernon Well Prepared for New Job

Written especially for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Appointment of Charles Cecil Wall as superintendent of Mount Vernon, bridges the gap left by the passing of Col. Harrison Howell Dodge, who for 52 years beautified and cared for the home of George Washington.

The new director of America's greatest national shrine is well fitted for his responsible post. A major in business administration at the University of Pennsylvania was augmented by eight years of practical experience on the Mount Vernon staff, during the greater part of which period he acted as assistant to Colonel Dodge. With such a background, it is natural that Mr. Wall should view his task as "a straightforward administrative one."

"Anyone in my position must have varied qualifications," he said in a recent interview. "What you need most, however, is aptitude for history and the social sciences, for much of the work will deal with our collection of Washingtoniana."

The foundations are well laid here, for the late Colonel Dodge, too, was keenly interested in Washingtoniana. One of his greatest achievements, indeed, was the return of many pieces of original furniture to the mansion house. Year after year, together with the Mount Vernon Ladies Association, he pursued an untiring search for the former trappings of the estate. Year after year, by purchase, donation and bequest, the furnishings that were there in the time of Washington have been acquired. So far has this great movement progressed that today, according to the Handbook of the Association, "most of the pieces on the first floor, and all of those in Washington's bedchamber, are original." And still the search goes on!

Erosion Threatened Property

There was an erosion problem in 1885, too, for soil shrinkage is no mushroom growth of the 1930's. Particularly was it acute along the river front of the property. The Colonel interested philanthropic Phoebe Apperson Hearst and supervised construction of the sea wall which she financed. Improvement of the surface drainage about the grounds was another early major project. The old slave quarters, which had burned in 1835, were reconstructed. The coach house had disappeared completely. It was rebuilt and equipped with a coach of the proper period. The three ha-ha, or sunken walls at either side and west of the mansion were restored.

This rehabilitation was hastened by the abundance of word-of-mouth tradition which existed in the early days of the Dodge regime. Many of the older folk roundabout could remember tales of how things were "when the General lived at Mount Vernon." But all that invaluable aid vanished long since. The passing of an aged Negro guard, two years ago, snapped the last frail link with the days of private ownership, for he had been born on the place.

Research is the logical resort when first-hand information fails. Finally, we find a division of research and restoration set up at Mount Vernon in 1936, headed by Prof. Morley J. Williams of Harvard University. The architect came first as a consultant in 1931 when the mansion was strengthened to make it safe and stable under the enormous strain it must endure. So helpful did his investigations prove, both then and later, that the new department was made a permanent thing. The creation of the kitchen garden, with two picturesque dipping cisterns, is the first fruit of its labors. Other enterprises are under way.

Needs Constant Care

The garden is but one of many details that make Mount Vernon the beautiful entity it is. And details require constant attention. During the Colonel's 52 years as superintendent, for instance, practically every building on the place needed a new roof. The same design as that of the original shingles was used. Another instance of painstaking care is found in the floor of the piazza, where endless daily wear exacts its toll. The few old paving stones that must be replaced each year are purchased from the quarry near Whitehaven, England which furnished Washington with the originals!

It requires the keenest vigilance to keep the frame structures intact and to safeguard them against fire. To that end, enough carbon-dioxide gas has been piped into the mansion and adjacent quarters to smother any fire within reason. Termites constitute another ever-present threat. Last year, the entire electric system on the estate was re-installed, resulting in a saving of two-thirds of the electricity previously used.

In such patriotic service did the late Colonel Dodge spend more than half a century.

"He was a splendid administrator for his period," said Mr. Wall, "a pioneer in what has recently become a movement for restoration and preservation of historic structures. Mount Vernon was the first and has supplied the impulse for the others, probably. We of the staff feel that we have a splendid example set us in a work whose results afford inspiration yearly for hundreds of thousands of American citizens."

Overtures to Americas Urged To Offset Dictators' Drives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — "Good Neighbor" deeds are urgently needed to meet the wave of propaganda by Germany, Italy and Russia in South America, according to Carl W. Ackerman, dean of the Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, who has just returned home after a survey of the press, the radio and the motion picture theater in relation to public opinion south of the Panama Canal.

Dean Ackerman, who visited Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, the Argentine, Brazil and Trinidad, found interest in world affairs in those countries very great and increasing.

"There is real danger of changes in public opinion and public policies because of the invasion of South America by Italian, German and Russian official propaganda," he said. "Fear of an adoption of Bolshevism in Latin American conditions is responsible for an active interest in the theories and methods of centralizing control and discipline. This is due to propaganda designed to arouse public doubt in regard to the efficacy of democracies in national and international emergencies.

Education and Journalism

"To meet this indirect attack upon democracies and Pan-American solidarity, we need good-neighbor deeds by and on behalf of institutions which depend upon liberty of thought and communication, chiefly education and journalism. Peace in the western hemisphere depends upon this form of reciprocity as much as it does upon the official policies and actions of the respective governments."

Dean Ackerman found that the people of Latin America today depended upon public information as much as do the people of the United States.

"Because of the war in Spain, interest in European affairs in the countries visited is so widespread that the daily newspapers print more foreign news than the newspapers in comparable cities in the United States," he said.

"By taking advantage of this situation, local representatives of the Italian and German governments, including their wealthy nationals who are influential bankers and business men, offer free news, photographs and feature articles. Combined with regular news services from Europe, the result is daily emphasis in the news of the totalitarian philosophies and policies of the Italian and German governments.

"Meanwhile, Russian propaganda is distributed more indirectly and secretly designed to undermine the relations between property-owning groups and the government.

"Simultaneously, there is more widespread and effective propaganda by radio. The best radio broadcasting reception is from Berlin, Moscow and Rome. Radio-equipped buses, radios outside corner stores, with loudspeakers and non-commercial programs in Spanish and Portuguese, enable Germany, Italy and Russia to make a day and night barrage of public opinion.

Wavelengths Blanketed

By means of high-powered stations which blanket the wavelength allotted to the United States, these countries today dominate foreign radio broadcasting throughout South America.

"This is especially true when there are diplomatic negotiations under way between the United States and any South American country, during periods when news in broadcast form the United States or when foreign news is broadcast locally.

"Radio reception from Moscow generally ranks third, with Coventry, England, fourth and the United States last among the foreign stations.

"One evidence of the effectiveness of Italian and German propaganda is its advertising value.

"The only way democracies can meet the challenge and danger of propaganda by foreign governments, especially when its objective is the undermining of public faith in the efficacy of democracy, is for institutions functioning in the field of liberty to adopt a policy of reciprocity.

"Good deeds on the part of philanthropic foundations, institutions of higher education, newspapers and magazines in the United States will do more to support good neighborliness than activities of government or business. It is not sufficient to think in terms of an exchange of students. We need an exchange of culture between mature minds on a basis of mutual respect and interest."

Italians in Makale Reported Massacred By Ethiopian Tribes

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Herald Tribune, in a copyright dispatch from London, said today it was learned from an unimpeachable source that "the entire Italian garrison and Italian civil population of the northern Ethiopian town of Makale have been massacred by tribesmen."

Makale was the scene of heavy fighting in the Ethiopian campaign and was captured by Italians on Nov. 8, 1935.

"The Makale slaughter," the Herald Tribune dispatch says, "may partly explain the strange step of Italy in offering the democratic powers something for nothing; that is to say, the stoppage of Italian reinforcements to Spain.

"The conciliatory tone of Rome at present suggests that, above all, the Government wishes to gain recognition of its Ethiopian conquest, and that very soon, before things get any worse in Africa.

"No details of the Makale massacre are known. It is so recent that even the Ethiopian legation in London had not heard of it. The only advice is that the Italian garrison there has been annihilated, along with all Italian civilians.

"Recent reports from Ethiopia have indicated that the tribesmen, deeply resentful at the invasion of their country by Italy and its annexation last year, have been increasing their resistance to the Italian military occupation." (The Italian Foreign Office in Rome, and British and French official sources were unable today to confirm or to deny the massacre.)

Woman Judge Routs Speeders

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Utah's only feminine judge, who doesn't "allow a woman's sympathy to sway my judgment," is waging a successful fight against reckless and drunken drivers and speeders.

She's a Mrs. Reva Beck Bosone, 39-year-old police court judge in Salt Lake City, former state legislator, former University of Utah English instructor, mother of a 7-year-old girl, and partner, with her husband, in the law firm of Bosone & Bosone.

Her method:

Minimum fines in minor speeding cases, $25; they range upwards to $100, depending on the drivers' speed.

Reckless driving, fines of $10 to $150, based on the offense.

Drunken driving, fines range upward from $100.

"Repeaters," said Mrs. Bosone, "go to jail."

But in the six month she's presided over the Utah capital's only traffic court, only two repeaters have faced her.

One, charged with speeding a second time, went to jail eight days. The other, convicted of drunken driving a second time, got 90 days. Judge Bosone also recommended his driver's license be suspended for life.

As evidence of her success, police records show only 12 persons were arrested as speeders last Memorial Day. Formerly 25 to 125 were arrested on that holiday. Similar reductions in reckless and drunken driving cases were reported.

Chile Registers Foreigners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Registration of foreigners is actively proceeding in Peru and Chile, regulations having been tightened up since the Spanish civil strife and European ideological conflicts had repercussions in South America.

In Peru the Government's chief concern is to see that all foreigners take out the customary identity carnet—the little passport, with name, photo and thumbprint complete, which is the passport for identification in practically every Latin republic.

Registration of foreigners is now conducted by a semi-autonomous department of the Ministry of Interior, known as the Jefatura de Extranjeria, reorganized and placed on a high level of efficiency. There is an English-speaking chief with several linguists as assistants. Among many reforms is that which enables quick despatch for foreign business men, who can make previous appointments by telephone.

Chilean registration of foreigners has been made independent of the carnet service. Under the recent internal security act a separate register of foreigners must be maintained. This has obliged all non-Chileans, no matter how long their residence, so establish proof of legal entrance to the country.

This has thrown much extra work on the staff of the passport and identification services and required considerable patience on the part of foreigners queueing up for registration, but the regulations appear to be carried out with the minimum of annoyance and in typical Chilean atmosphere of courtesy and good humor.

Dahlia 'Sweeps' Goes to Grower On Long Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—The grand sweepstake prize of the American Dahlia Society is today the property of Dr. Bruce B. Preas of Rockville Center, L. I., for the best and largest number of exhibits at its twenty-third annual show held in the grand ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel for two days ending yesterday.

Most of the awards of the show, constituting three blue ribbons, a special cup and the society's bronze medal, were won by Anton Swododa of Ridgefield Park, N. J., with a large yellow single dahlia measuring more than a foot in diameter. Mr. Swoboda called his bloom the "Milton J. Cross."

Mrs. Edward Ilsley of Devon, Penna., won the president's award for the best basket display of not less than 10 bi-colored blooms. Her exhibit measured more than 10 inches in diameter and consisted of a variety of maroon dahlias with white tips.

More than 1000 individual competitors and commercial growers were represented in 369 different classes.

Miss Ada Hoffman, daughter of the Governor of New Jersey, was honored by the society by having a huge orange-colored seedling dahlia in the undisseminated group named for her. The bloom was originated and cultivated by Albert Parsells of the Bronx, an amateur grower.

The Derrill W. Hart Memorial medal for the most outstanding entry in the entire undisseminated class, the highest award of the show, went to the Ruschmohr Dahlia Gardens, commercial growers, of Rockville Center, for a seedling called "Straight's White." It is eight inches in diameter and entirely white, its petals curling upward.

Kentucky University Starts Modern Heating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 25—The modern central heating plant of the University of Kentucky is ready for use. The new plant cost $365,000, was designed and supervised by the college of engineering, and will save the university approximately $13,000 a year in fuel and labor, it is estimated. The plant is located near the service building to allow the coal to be handled directly from the railroad siding, and also to permit the condensate from all the buildings to be returned to the plant by gravity.

Women Pledge Honesty in 'Ads' To Aid Consumer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 — Agreeing that the consumer's demand for honest and informative advertising is a legitimate one, women in the advertising profession in Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Lansing, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Toledo, meeting here in conference, agreed to ask the Advertising Federation of America to sponsor an intensive study of consumer relations in women's advertising clubs next year.

"We believe that the interests of the consumer are of paramount importance," the fourth Intercity Conference declared in a resolution. "We believe that the primary purpose of production is consumption and that the consumer has a right to full knowledge of prices and qualities of commodities.

"And to that end, truth, honesty and integrity must be the basis of every transaction. So we go on record as individuals and clubs and denounce all advertising (printed and spoken) tending toward misrepresentation, indecency, deception or the promise of performance that cannot be reasonably fulfilled.

"It is agreed that we stand for truth in advertising and promise to uphold the high ethical standards of the profession at all times; that we publicly at every opportunity give our pledge to consumers that all advertising must conform to their demands for good taste, honest representation and a reliable guarantee of the integrity of maker and seller."

In another resolution, clubs and individuals in them were urged to give their support to "such legislation as will protect the consumer and at the same time conform to fair trade practices."

To carry out these general objectives, a five-point program was recommended to the individual clubs. This included establishment of a "vigilance committee" in each to co-operate with the local Better Business Bureau in stamping out all misleading advertising, and appointment of a committee to keep members informed on all legislation applying to advertising. It also advised the setting up of speakers' bureaus to provide persons qualified to speak on advertising for consumer club programs.

Parole Defended At Crime Meeting

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25 (AP) James V. Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, defended the parole system yesterday before the Interstate Commission on Crime, saying:

"No one has ever been able to suggest a better or more scientific way of releasing men from prison. Despite the criticism which has been leveled against parole, Attorney General Cummings has not wavered one iota in his support of the proper use of parole and probation."

The meeting signaled completion of a parole compact between 25 states. Mr. Bennett, referring to a conflict of views between the Governor of Georgia and the Governor of Massachusetts over penal conditions in Georgia, observed:

"I think that the controversy has arisen through a failure to recognize that there are fundamentally different conditions in each of these jurisdictions."

Shampoo? Ice Cream Soda? A Book? Trailer Can Bring Them to the Door

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25—The housewife of the future may be able to do her marketing, have a shampoo, drink an ice cream soda, or exchange library books, without going further from home than her front driveway, Walter N. White, manager of the Travel Bureau of the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, declared recently in discussing the many uses to which trailers are being put.

"In addition to providing a home on wheels for nomadic Americans," said Mr. White, "the passenger car trailer also is being utilized for a wide variety of other purposes, including service as a police station, restaurant, prospector's supply wagon, motion-picture theater, telegraph office and cathedral.

"The trailer is proving very flexible in meeting a number of specialized needs. The police station on wheels is an outstanding example of this fact.

"This trailer has been put into operation on Long Island, and is completely equipped to give first aid, or to investigate a crime. It carries a machine gun, rifles, tear gas bombs and equipment for scientific crime detection, such as fingerprinting apparatus."

Divorce Change Up to Convention Of Episcopalians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Liberalization of the divorce canon of the Protestant Episcopal Church to permit the remarriage of divorced persons at the discretion of the Bishop of the diocese, after the lapse of a year, irrespective of the cause of the divorce, will be recommended at the general convention of the denomination which opens in Cincinnati on Oct. 6, it was announced here today.

The recommendation is strongly out of line with the views of the Right Rev. William T. Manning, head of the New York diocese, who has vigorously opposed any change in the canon. Bishop Manning is, therefore, expected to lead the fight against the adoption of the resolution, which was approved by 10 of the 11 members of the Protestant Episcopal Church Commission on Marriage and Divorce, of which Bishop Herman Page of Michigan is chairman.

One Dissenter

The single member of the commission who objected to the resolution was the Rev. Dr. Howard C. Robbins of the faculty of the General Theological Seminary, who held that it tended to "weaken the witness of the church to the Christian ideal of marriage" and that it gave bishops "ecclesiastical power to set aside at their discretion canonical requirements defined by general conventions." His minority report favored an addition to the divorce canon of a provision which would provide that divorce be recognized by the church only "within the limitations" of the canon.

The report by the commission also asked that the general convention clarify the definition of the "innocent party" exception to the present canon, which forbids remarriage of divorced persons save in the case of "innocent party" when the petition was based on adultery.

For Continuation

It also urged that the general convention continue the commission in existence in order that it might "confer with the leaders of other religious bodies in the hope that a move may be made toward uniformity in the attitude toward marriage and divorce."

The provision on remarriage after divorce contained in the resolution follows:

"Any person whose former marriage has been dissolved for any cause by a civil court may, after the expiration of one year from the granting of the divorce, apply to the bishop of his or her diocese for permission to marry another person; and nothing in this canon shall deprive the bishop of his ecclesiastical power to permit such remarriage if, in equity and good conscience, he shall choose to do so.

"However, before such permission is granted by the bishop, he shall take legal and, if necessary, other advices, including that of the clergyman of the parish of which the applicant is a member. He shall also inquire into the character and personality of the parties to the previous and the proposed marriage, and must determine whether the spiritual welfare of the parties thereto and of society will be served by the proposed marriage."

Philadelphia Traffic Controlled by Plane

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24 — An experiment in traffic control from the air was carried out during important events in Philadelphia's Constitution Week celebrations. Dick Bircher, city pilot, flew the municipal plane Liberty Belle over parades and other large gatherings, maintaining contact with traffic police officers on the ground through the police two-way radio system.

His bird's-eye view of traffic flow enabled him to advise the police how to avert threatening congestion, with the result that the throngs of vehicles kept moving with a smoothness seldom experienced under such circumstances.

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Need of Government Service Reforms Appears

Lull in Washington during absence of President and Congress brings into sharp relief the shortcomings due to spoils system and an inadequate civil service plan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—President and Congress are out of Washington yet the business of government continues. Who handles it? How is it done? How much does it cost?

The answer is that the civilian employees of the executive branch of the government number about 830,000; that in their aggregate they "run" the United States; and that their payroll cost is far and away the biggest single item of expense which the taxpayer supports.

This mighty standing army of workers is not under a merit system. With Congress and President gone their operations are more readily observed. Roughly two-fifths are direct political appointees, while the balance are under a civil service system that is still fairly rudimentary. It has the negative virtue of protecting jobs from politics, but it generally lacks the positive incentives to efficiency that exist under old world career systems.

Perhaps this lull in law-making is a good opportunity to study this other part of Government: the administrative rank-and-file. Washington is generally too noisy a place to hear this steady engine of civilian administration. But the engine is throbbing there, all the same, and when other distractions are absent the taxpayer hears disquieting knocks and explosions in the motor which he would not countenance for a moment in his own automobile.

Better Personnel

Meeting next week in Kansas City, Mo., the American Bar Association is scheduled to indorse the already published report of its committee on administrative law calling for better personnel in government. In effect the report indorses all the points which the National Civil Service Reform League and similar groups, including the National League of Women Voters, have made in the past.

The Brookings Institution studies of federal reorganization emphasize the same matter. Of all the expenses of the American Government they find, the biggest one is this—payroll costs. In the month of November, 1936, they amounted to $130,237,173, representing net aggregate payroll for the civil executive branch.

At this rate, says the institution, "the annual payroll for civilian employees of the executive branch, including postal employees, would exceed one and a half billion dollars."

Civilian employees jumped under the New Deal from 578,000 to 831,000. The number of employees under civil service increased only from 467,161 to 515,000. But the non-civil service or political appointees increased from 110,070 to 316,000 reversing for the first time in many decades the hitherto slow decline in the "spoils" jobs.

Blanketed In

Since 1936, it is true, a good many New Deal workers have been blanketed into civil service, which means that they have been given its status and protection without taking the examinations. This has one big benefit to the merit system, that the successors of these men will be under civil service, too.

The disheartening thing in Washington, however, as many see it, is the failure of Mr. Roosevelt's frequent professions for civil service reform to have much effect. His committee on administrative reorganization spoke brave words on extension of the merit system and President Roosevelt, with characteristic eloquence, urged that it be carried "upward, outward and downward to cover practically all nonpolicy determining posts."

But what has actually happened? Correspondents have watched Congress pass bill after bill setting up new agencies in which the workers were specifically exempted from civil service rolls. The House it is true passed the Ramspeck bill to put Presidential postmasters under the civil service, but this is blocked thus far in the Senate by the determined opposition of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee and others who has consistently fought such bills. The forces of reform like the League of Women Voters will have hard going if they force the bill through next session.

Says the Bar Association report—"All the recommendations of presidents and committees will not stop such sabotage of the merit system. It can not be stopped until the professional and business organizations in the United States demand that it be stopped."

Among those 800,000-odd civil servants of the taxpayer today, there are not more than 300 "policy determining" posts, according to the 1937 annual report of the National Civil Service Reform League. If America had the modern British civil service career system only those 300 executive jobs would change hands when the administration changed hands after an election.

In his Constitution Day speech Mr. Roosevelt reverted to a favorite argument in behalf of the New Deal, that it is necessary in these times of international trial to show the equal efficiency of democracies with dictatorships. It is his contention that the New DeDal has done this; and yet few observers would deny, much as the admission may rankle, that the spoilsman is today going about his dirty business in the American democracy on a big scale. It is true, of course, that this situation is not unique to the New Deal.

Mr. Roosevelt himself must be conscious how the lack of an adequate career service hampers the New Deal in carrying out some of its most cherished measures. Take taxes, for example. The financial side is where the New Deal has always been weakest, and next session Congress is likely to revise or greatly extend the tax law. But the United States is handicapped in this vital matter by the cry of "politics."

The British income tax rates are much higher than those in the United States, for one reason or another. But in the allocation of the English rates, the collection of the tax and the refunds, if they are made, the public realizes that the affair is handled on a strictly nonpolitical basis by a trained undersecretariat and administrative force which will not change a worker, whether conservative or labor holds Parliament.

Under such circumstances, unfounded attacks on taxation authorities for alleged favoritism are far less convincing to the general public than they are in the United States.

The same is true of Germany. Fascist or non-Fascist, the tradition for German incorruptibility in civil service administration continues. Mr. Roosevelt would have a stronger case for the New Deal argument on the Pacific coast and Democracy a stronger champion, if he could cite more concrete accomplishments from among the hopeful words which he has issued on civil service reform.

THREE PERSONNEL SYSTEMS IN GOVERNMENT

	UNDER THE PATRONAGE SYSTEM — SPOILS	UNDER THE OLD STYLE CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM — REFORM	UNDER THE MODERN CIVIL SERVICE SYSTEM — MERIT
FINDING THE MAN	LOCAL BOSSES LIMIT APPLICANTS TO PARTY REGULARS THE TEST: HOW MANY VOTES?	EXAMINATIONS OPEN TO ANY INDIVIDUAL THE TEST: ACADEMIC EXAMINATION	ADVERTISEMENTS ——— ATTRACTING QUALIFIED APPLICANTS THE TEST: COMBINATION OF EDUCATION EXPERIENCE PHYSICAL FITNESS INTELLIGENCE PERSONALITY ETC.
THE MAN ON THE JOB	POLITICIANS INTERFERE SALARIES USED AS BRIBES NO JOB RECORDS DUTIES UNKNOWN	DEPARTMENT HEADS LABOR PAY VARIES WIDELY INADEQUATE JOB RECORDS DUTIES POORLY DEFINED	WAGE & COST OF LIVING SURVEYS EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK SCIENTIFIC JOB ANALYSES CLASSIFICATION PLAN BASED ON DUTIES
KEEPING UP MORALE	FAVORITISM AND INSECURITY GOOD MORALE IMPOSSIBLE POLITICAL CAREERS ONLY JOB CHEERERS FOR THOSE	"NOT OUR FUNCTION" LITTLE CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORT CAREERS FOR A FEW BLIND ALLEYS FOR MOST	NOT PATERNALISM, BUT DEMOCRATIC EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS SAFETY PENSIONS MEDICAL CARE CREDIT UNIONS ETC. IN-SERVICE TRAINING & PROMOTIONAL SYSTEM CAREER SERVICE FOR ALL
REMOVING THE INCOMPETENT	DEPARTMENT HEADS POWERLESS POLITICAL PROTECTION: UNFIT	CUMBERSOME TRIAL PROCEDURE	ELIMINATING THE DEAD WOOD SERVICE RATINGS
RETIRING THE SUPERANNUATED	NO PENSION PLANS, EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT ON STREET	INADEQUATE RETIREMENT PLANS OR RETENTION BECAUSE OF SYMPATHY	ACTUARIALLY SOUND PENSION PLANS

The Spoils System Compared With Civil Service

The Chart Distinguishes Sharply Between the Spoils System and the Old-Style "Civil Service" on One Hand; and Between the Old and New Civil Service Systems on the Other. Reform in Federal Government Has Chiefly Centered on Moving 60 Per Cent of the Army of 800,000 Employees From the Spoils System to the Old-Style Civil Service System; but Relatively Few Are Under the Third Type—a Career Service Similar to European Typeties in Which Positive Incentives Are Given to Efficient Service

Crowd in Munich Welcome Mussolini With High Acclaim

(Continued from Page 1)

greens and laurels and carried in the center a huge M in gold. The pillars of the second, which were in gold and red, were capped with the Fascist and National Socialist emblems, while the third arch had four golden columns, each of which was topped by a huge bronze figure of a Teutonic mythical god astride a winged figure.

Symbols of Peace and Plenty

Herr Hitler himself, according to reports, had taken a hand in designing certain decorations, particularly in the symbols of "Peace and Plenty," consisting of wheat sheaves and clusters of grapes which were hung along different parts of the route.

Signor Mussolini's program for the day was full of receptions and inspections of a kind emphasizing Munich as the home of the National Socialist movement and the definitely selected center of German art.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Duce visited Herr Hitler at a private residence in the Prinz Regentenplatz and an hour later they appeared together at the Konigsplatz where Signor Mussolini laid a wreath on the cenotaph of the National Socialist movement in honor of those 16 National Socialists who were killed in the Feldherrn Halle putsch of 1923.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Signor Mussolini inspected the National Socialist Party organization, and veterans of the movement from the 1923 days were presented to him. All this, together with visits to the old and new Brown Houses, headquarters of the National Socialist movement, completed the honors due to the National Socialist Party.

Later this afternoon Signor Mussolini showed his recognition of Munich as a center of German art by a special visit to the House of German Art. This permanent exhibition is intended to represent the finest German art, according to National Socialist ideas. The Duce leaves shortly before 7 o'clock for maneuvers in North Germany.

The whole of the time here in Munich has been so full of engagements that it is clear that there has been no opportunity for any political discussions. These will take place at the maneuvers and in Berlin.

Crowds waited all along the routes which Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler were taking in their various engagements today and cheered and waved enthusiastically with thousands of small flags which had been freely distributed among them.

At Kiefersfelden, the German side of the frontier, the Italians were met by representatives of the state and party and by members of Bavarian Youth. There a huge streamer announced "Germany Greets Duce," while further along the railroad were streamers with such inscriptions as "Our Fight for Peace, Freedom and Honor—Hail Mussolini."

The Duce will, during the maneuvers in North Germany, stay at Schlossburg Schlitz, a beautiful castle in Mecklenburg. It is owned by a former bank director and Herr Hitler has previously stayed there.

Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

policy, an attempt will be made to settle Mediterranean problems peacefully. It is natural enough that Germany and Italy should wish to exchange pledges of mutual fidelity.

While it would be wrong to take a pessimistic view of this Italo-German association, it is impossible to close one's eyes to the dangers of a diplomatic device that tends to immobilize countries like France and England that are intent on the preservation of peace. Japan has joined in the game.

That game consists in this: that whenever Italy, let us say, has worked up international feeling against itself, Germany starts something else in the belief that the harassed peaceful powers, already occupied, will be unable to protest effectively. Or when anxious attention is concentrated on the Mediterranean, then Japan begins operations in the Pacific. So they play into each other's hands.

Immense Risks Faced

Is it possible, may ask the most optimistic, that Italy and Germany will relinquish a method which tries the patience of the Paris-London group to the limit, but is so profitable to them in forming two, or rather at least three, fronts which must be watched at the same time?

The calculations of Signor Mussolini or of Herr Hitler, may prove in the long run to be erroneous. To consolidate the gains in Spain, in the Mediterranean, or in Africa, a tremendous effort, involving the real risk of war, will be necessary. And it has become apparent that Berlin has hitherto always shrunk from committing itself to the real risk of war.

It is one thing to maneuver for position, and squeeze concessions out of France and England, but it is quite another thing to back up Italy with arms. In short, the most competent observers believe that Italy has played its cards too imprudently, and may find itself without proper assistance at a crucial moment.

The consciousness of this peril has, indeed, come home to Signor Mussolini himself. That is why he makes overtures to London, even while turning to Berlin. It is, after all, only by British financial help that the much-vaunted new Empire can be solidly established.

Peace of Europe Involved

It should be remarked that the German hope was that France, in particular, should plunge into the Spanish strife. France would thus have sufficiently enfeebled itself to be a comparatively easy prey. But despite certain popular outcries for intervention official France kept out of that imbroglio. Italy, on the other hand, has plunged in, and may accordingly be weakened.

Hence the desire to produce the impression that Fascist Italy and National Socialist Germany are united in all domains, and have a concerted policy. If the Rome-Berlin entente is an instrument of peace, as is pretended, it is not necessary to conclude that Europe is divided into two "ideological" camps. But it is high time that there should be no ambiguity on this point.

Is the purpose of Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler constructive or destructive? Is the aim truly that of European reconciliation, or are Rome and Berlin determined to impose their solution on a bewildered Europe?

Roosevelt Presses New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

said not one word in criticism of Senator O'Mahoney, and thus disappointed all those who thought he was coming westward to campaign against insurgent Senators in their own states. This was an indication of what he is likely to do toward the whole group of insurgents on this showing. They are not to be attacked openly, for that would only drive them into complete rebellion and lose their votes to the President in future. But they are not being welcomed back with fatted calves and fine raiment, even though they behave like prodigal sons.

Instead, the President appears to be keeping these prodigals on good behavior. Which seems to be good politics all around. After all, only a few of these Senators come up for re-election even next year, neither Senators O'Mahoney nor Wheeler, and the President's first problem is to get his program through the very next session of Congress. Therefore he does not force the rebels into further rebellion, nor does he tell them all is forgiven. He offers them another chance. Had he attacked Senator O'Mahoney, Wyoming seemed ready to rise in defense of the popular Senator, who would have been in the position of a local hero and an underdog, at once an unbeatable combination.

But, getting back to the President's broader purposes, he is impressing on all who care to notice that not only the O'Mahoneys, but Mr. Roosevelt himself is popular in a given state like Wyoming. Editorials in the Cheyenne papers yesterday emphasized that the voters like both Roosevelt and O'Mahoney. They are prepared to forgive the court issue all round.

The President was driving home his personal popularity, and seeking to create more good will, in his little addresses. At both Cheyenne and Casper, however, he struck a new note dissonant with the pleas for money of all the state governors he has seen so far at Cheyenne. He said that the last PWA allotment had been made, thus causing an actual stir of disappointment among local politicians, who had just announced their petition for PWA money for a new hospital. At Casper he said, "In the past four years the state of Wyoming has had spent in it $60,000,000 of Federal funds. It is not going to be spent nearly as fast as that in the next four years because there isn't anything like the unemployment today that existed when I first came into office. All of that, of course, is helping me to balance the budget and we are doing it."

Again he stressed the difference between objectives and methods, his familiar line of retreat on the Supreme Court issue, but emphasized that he demands more than mere lip service to objectives, which may be a rebuke to the recent Democratic insurgents.

One-Boat Arizona Navy Launched at Bridge Fete

PARKER, Ariz., Sept. 25 (AP) — Arizona launched a navy today—one boat.

Amid cheers of thousands of spectators at the dedication of Parker Bridge, linking the California and Arizona shores of the Colorado River, the "Davie B," owned by Mrs. Nellie T. Bush, slid down the ways as the state's honorary armada.

Japanese Renew Bombings; Raid Cities in Wide Area

GENEVA, Sept. 25 (AP)—The League of Nations today received from the Japanese Government a courteous but absolute refusal of an invitation to participate on its advisory committee dealing with Sino-Japanese affairs. The communication complained that the Chinese people have adopted an anti-Japanese policy and declared that an equitable settlement of Sino-Japanese difficulties should be arranged through direct negotiations between Japan and China.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25 (AP)—Fleets of Japanese warplanes scattered new devastation today in the most densely populated areas of central and south China.

Shanghai, Nanking, Canton and the Wuhan cities—Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang—the great centers that Japan's air raiders have punished most severely—all were revisited. Fatalities among non-combatant Chinese are said to have run up to several hundred. The bombers left widespread devastation.

A fleet of 36 Japanese bombers from military airdromes here renewed the terroristic attacks on Nanking after a rainy day's absence from China's capital.

In flying wedges of three, Japanese bombers roared over Shanghai's defense lines, blasting concrete pillboxes and driving Chinese troops below, but without telling effect.

Chinese "Chicago" Bombed

Air raiders returned to the Wuhan cities, central China's commercial and industrial "Chicago," 450 air miles up the Yangtse from Shanghai, before daybreak.

Canton suffered several small air raids during the night and again in daylight today. Most of the bombs fell near the Hankow Railroad station, terminus of a line used by many foreign refugees from the Wuhan cities.

The night raid on the Wuhan cities, centered mostly in Hankow, compressed devastation within a 10-minute hail of explosives. Bombs wrecked the city's power supply, compelling overworked rescue workers to work by candlelight.

Three bombs, falling close together, devastated a teeming civilian area of 200 by 150 feet, where streets are only six feet wide. At least 80 flimsy dwellings crumbled like paper under the bombardment and were consumed by flames.

In Slum District

The heaviest casualties were in the Wuchingmiao slum district. One bomb narrowly missed the Wesleyan Mission Hospital.

In one corner of the Wuchingmiao district, 120 Chinese fatalities were carried past the Associated Press correspondent within a period of 10 minutes. In one district of Hanyang a single Japanese bomb killed 60 Chinese outright.

The first air raid warning in Nanking sounded at 9:02 a. m. Ten minutes later, the capital's aerial defenders soared over the city to fight off the invaders. Chinese reports said four Japanese planes were shot down.

Less than a half hour later, 14 more Japanese planes appeared from the south, the direction of Shanghai, in a long serpent-like train. The heaviest Chinese anti-aircraft batteries roared out from below the raiders, forcing them to climb to refuge in dense clouds.

Entente-Hungarian Pact Delay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 25 — Draft proposals for a rapprochement with Hungary have now been completed by the Little Entente statesmen here after a series of talks in Geneva with Koloman de Kanya, Hungarian Foreign Minister.

It had been hoped to show the proposals to Mr. de Kanya for his comments, but owing to the internal situation in Roumania where a general election is pending, Victor Antonescu, Roumania's Foreign Minister, preferred to consult his Government before doing so. He has now returned to Bucharest, with the plan in his pocket.

According to reliable reports Mr. Antonescu's attitude, which came as a surprise even to his colleagues, nearly upset the whole carefully prepared plan. Mr. de Kanya, on the advice of Bojidar Pouritch, Yugoslav representative, called on Mr. Antonescu and asked to see the draft. Mr. Antonescu, tapping his breast pocket, said that he had it there and could not possibly bring it out until his Government had seen it.

Mr. de Kanya returned to Mr. Pouritch who, with the assistance of Dr. Kamil Krofta, Czech Foreign Minister, soon found out that Mr. Antonescu's uncertainty as to the length of his tenure of office was the cause of the trouble. The position was explained to Mr. de Kanya, who agreed to wait.

Assurance to Minorities

In these circumstances it is naturally impossible for journalists to get details of the plan. But it is understood that the proposals include acceptance of Hungary's claim to armaments equality and something in the nature of a charter for Hungarian minorities in the three Little Entente states. This latter point is a considerable advance on what had previously been offered.

Hitherto the Czechs in particular have been averse to specific promises to the Hungarians in case they should have to extend them to the followers of Konrad Henlein, leader of the pro-National Socialist Sudeten Germans. The difficulty is primarily a technical one because the Hungarians themselves admit that they have far less to complain of in Czechoslovakia than in Roumania and Yugoslavia.

If the present draft proposals are approved in Bucharest they will then go to Budapest for consideration.

Full Agreement Forecast

Modification and some delay are therefore expected, but it is generally believed that there will be full agreement shortly, thus opening the door to a new era of co-operation in central Europe. It is emphasized, however, that much remains to be done before mutual relations between the four states will be really cordial. Public opinion in Hungary is not yet ready for close friendship.

Moreover, pressure has been brought from Berlin to prevent Hungary from going very far toward the Little Entente camp. Rome, on the other hand, is known to have been privately encouraging rapprochement, thus showing that the Berlin-Rome axis has its limitations.

The Hungarian-Little Entente negotiations, though technically having nothing to do with the League, have undoubtedly benefited from the Geneva atmosphere, damaging though that has been in a physical sense throughout the Assembly session until yesterday. This is all the more heartening to League supporters because the Assembly's own efforts so far have not been very successful.

Japanese Drive Speeds Up

PEIPING, Sept. 25 (AP)—Japanese declared today that their forces have occupied Tsangchow, the eastern end of China's punctured Hopeh Province defense line.

They said Tsangchow fell a few hours after the western extreme of the Japanese north China army had taken the walled city of Paotingfu, western key point of the 60-mile Chinese concrete entrenchments, and annihilated its garrison.

Claiming possession of both ends of the important bulwark, jubilant Japanese officers declared their next objective would be Chentingfu, near the junction of the Peiping-Hankow and the Peiping-Taiyuan Railroads.

They were believed to be racing against winter to spread their conquest of north China south to the Yellow River.

Chentingfu is an important railroad and trading center 210 miles south of Peiping, starting point of the Japanese drive, and 100 miles below Paotingfu.

The approach of winter and the deep snows of north China, crippling to Japan's highly mechanized army, it was believed, was forcing the Japanese to keep advancing under pressure.

Japanese army officers told the Associated Press that their troops remained in Paotingfu only long enough to garrison the city of 100,000 and bring up reinforcements. A vanguard of the Japanese column pushed ahead immediately.

After the capture of Paotingfu, Japanese air squadrons bombed 10,000 retreating Chinese troops who fled back from the city through a gap in the Japanese lines, officers said.

Capture of Paotingfu ended the Japanese Army's 10-day drive against Chinese troops that contested every inch for more than 50 miles. The campaign began Sept. 15 when the Japanese crossed the Yungting River, 30 miles south of Peiping.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

cent, or nearly two-thirds of all that went to Japan. Last year's figures were similar. The British Empire's share of Japan's total imports were 31.7 per cent and of total Japanese exports 26.6 per cent.

The weakness of the Japanese position regarding oil, which it must have for its bombing campaign, is specially stressed here. In the first half of last year Japan imported oil to total value of 66,229,000 yen. Of this amount the share from the United States was 50,114,000 yen, and from British Borneo 4,254,000 yen.

Liberal and labor organs here today publish long articles under such heads as "It Can Be Stopped." The method urged is the simple one of refusing to buy from Japan or to sell to it. Similar action is advocated today by independent organizations, including the National Evangelical Free Church Council, the League of Nations Union, the National Trade Union Club and the British Executive Committee of the International Peace Campaign. Their view is reinforced by a resolution passed yesterday in Adelaide by a trade and labor council claiming to represent all organized workers in South Australia.

Official circles here though equally distressed that atrocities in China should occur, were less hopeful of taking effectual action, though that authoritative journal "The Economist" said recently "many observers indeed believe that mere demonstrations of a joint front by America and Britain would be sufficient to hold Japan in check."

Roosevelt Hears An Anti-War Note

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Wheatland, Wyo., Sept. 25

Several hundred citizens rode across the range to see the President. One rugged citizen standing on a box car cried, "Are you going to keep us out of war?"

The President replied, "The international situation is not so good, but I think we'll be able to handle it all right."

Bombing 'Limited,' Japanese Insist

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Embassy here declared today that the "world is being given the impression that the Japanese are bombing Chinese cities indiscriminately."

A spokesman expressed incredulity at reports of thousands of casualties in Nanking, Canton and the Wuhan cities, the main cities of central and south China.

Tower Views

(Continued from Page 1)

play, whereby Italy, by refusing the first invitation to Nyon, elevated its role from that of a supernumerary to that of one of the stars. Britain and France agreed to a conference of naval experts at which the terms of Italy's participation will be worked out.

Continued reports that Britain had obtained Italian support by pledges to recognize Ethiopia were canceled out by reports that Italy had solicited a role of equality in the Mediterranean patrol with promises to send no more troops into Spain.

* * *

All that appears certain is that European diplomatic alignments are undergoing significant oscillations. Britain, with the most vital segment of its lifeline of Empire—that between Singapore and Hong Kong—threatened by Japan, wants stability in Europe, even at the price of extreme compromises. The Rome-Berlin axis, strongly magnetized by the steel in Britain's rearmament program, bends toward London. So strong is the new aberration in this axis, that Europe on the day of Premier Mussolini's visit with Adolf Hitler in Munich, talks as much of a British-French-Italian-German line-up as of new plottings by the dictatorships.

* * *

A-Gypsying

Mrs. John Boettiger in Seattle awaits the visit of her father, Sistie and Buzzie await their grandfather. To them the President's continental trip is principally important as a family reunion. Newshawks, however, lose sight of them as they interpret the presidential trip from every subtleized angle. It is a "listening-in" trip, the President avows. It is an effort to reestablish his leadership over Congress—it is a dodge to put so much distance between him that he will not hear Justice Hugo L. Black ascending the steps to the Supreme Court bench on Oct. 4—it is a campaign of reprisals against senators who opposed his court-reorganization plan—such are the various interpretations placed on the President's trip.

* * *

On Wednesday the President started his trip, his special train moving behind a pilot engine, over a track whose switches had been spiked and every gulley guarded. Drought of news for the press the first day—news moisture the second, as he promised Iowa farmers stabilized corn prices—decided precipitation in his Casper, Wyoming, declaration that there was no place for those who give lip-service to objectives and scuttle methods for attaining them. Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming was a major opponent of the President's court-enlargement method. Was this reprisal by indirection? many asked. If the President has evidenced any dominant theme in his rear platform chats to date, it is the contention that the Government should not be judged by methods but by objectives. Some asked if this is a bowing out of the court plan as a method and a reassertion of objectives, with new methods to be devised.

* * *

Hooded in Secrecy

Aboard a small steamer, the City of Norfolk, bound for the United States from Great Britain, is a man who knows what millions of Americans want to know. He is Hugo L. Black, newly-appointed justice to the United States Supreme Court, and he knows whether or not he is still a member of the Ku Klux Klan. Fair men, while critical of his continued silence, are inclined to postpone judgment until Mr. Black has answered newspaper charges that he was foreworn before he took the oath of a Supreme Court justice.

* * *

Groundswells under the Republican grass roots were felt this week. Possibly vital in its import for the direction of the Republican Party was the resignation of Charles D. Hilles, as National Committeeman. Since Mr. Hilles is a traditional symbol of orthodox conservatism in the Republican movement, his stepping down may precipitate a test of strength between the conservative and liberal forces within the party.

* * *

A meeting of Republican chiefs in Washington ostensibly for routine organization purposes assumes particular importance because of two major decisions confronting the Party.

First, what will the party do about a special convention, urged by Herbert Hoover?

Second, what will it do about Senator Vandenberg's recommendation for an attempted fusion of dissident Democrats and the Republicans?

Yet before there can be fusion, there must be a fissure. And the Republicans watch the Black controversy and the President's trip to determine how wide the fissure in the Democratic ranks will grow.

* * *

Daniel J. Doherty, of Woburn, Mass., became national commander of an organization that did an unprecedentedly thorough job of stopping New York City in its tracks—it was, of course, the American Legion. New York, from the Battery to the Bronx, by day and by night, was one great smile of indulgence for the antics of the Legionnaires at their nineteenth national convention. Divested of their puddle-jumpers and cannons, the Legion in serious vein recommended steps to augment America's military forces, legislation to suppress those who urge violent overthrow of the Government, and war upon communism, fascism and national socialism.

* * *

Quick re-Views

Farm: Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced a new soil conservation program, aimed at withdrawing between 15,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres from the production of major crops. Actually this program is production control designed to eliminate surpluses until domestic and world markets can be expanded to absorb potential American production at a living price. Farmers will receive grants for substituting non-soil-depleting crops for corn, wheat, cotton, and the like. A detour through the euphemism of soil conservation is necessitated by court invalidation of direct crop control.

S. E. C.: William O. Douglas became chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission to succeed James M. Landis, who becomes Dean of the Harvard Law School. Mr. Douglas's acceptance speech was milder than some of his to which Wall Street has listened.

Stocks: Probably non-sequitur, but the market plummeted to new lows. Recent recessions of the ticker tape have wiped out 38 per cent of the stock market gains since 1932. A New York stock exchange page in waggish mood appeared with a sign: "Come back, Mr. Hoover, all is forgiven."

Baseball: The Red Sox, who have been good to the New York Yankees throughout the season, were most kind in taking the short end of the score on Thursday and thereby assuring the Yankees the 1937 championship of the American League—at least.

Spanish Parley Hailed in Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

ence on the Nyon naval agreement to be held in Paris Monday, at which Italy is expected to be represented. If Italy accepts the invitation to negotiate on the broader aspects of the Spanish problem the way will be open to solution of the difficult task of preventing the Spanish conflict from spreading to the rest of Europe. No answer is expected until after the return of Mussolini from his meeting with Hitler.

The reason so much significance is attributed to this proposal is that the French rémarche in Rome stated plainly the French position on three vital points. It was demanded first that Italy send no more troops to Spain; second, that there be a progressive withdrawal of Italian troops from Spain to start at once, and, third, that Italy withdraw completely from the Balearic Islands and from Spanish Morocco.

British Support Important

Thus France is insisting that Italy confirm by her action to the declaration made to Foreign Minister Delbos at Geneva by Renato Bova-Scoppa, secretary of the Italian delegation to the League, that Italy had no desire to change the existing territorial status in Spain.

The fact that Great Britain has fully supported France in this stand is particularly important, because heretofore the British policy has been to let matters ride until the end of the Spanish conflict and then to face the problem. French diplomats, however, have taken the position that it would be easier to dislodge Italy from the western Mediterranean before she became firmly established there than it would be afterwards. Whitehall now appears to have adopted this viewpoint.

Thus, in French eyes at least, the Paris-London axis has been reaffirmed and has proved to be more solid than ever at the very moment Mussolini and Hitler are trying to strengthen the Berlin-Rome axis.

Americans in Canton Ask Delay in Neutrality Law

CANTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — The American community of Canton, main port of South China, cabled United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull today protesting against Japanese air raids and urging that American neutrality laws not be applied.

The cable described the raids as disastrous for thousands of unarmed Chinese, including women and children, and declared that enforcement of the neutrality laws would strengthen Japan and weaken China.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Children's Art Center—Full of Important Affairs

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How Art Becomes Part of Toronto Children's Daily Experience

As Boys and Girls Learn to Mold and Model and Paint Under Friendly Guidance of Art Center Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto

The Childrens' Art Center is an outgrowth of the educational work of the Art Gallery of Toronto. Anything may happen with these children and always happy things. Sometimes Mr. Lismer, the educational supervisor of the Art Gallery and the innovator of many of the educational experiments, will sit down on one of the low chairs to make pictures with the children. This causes a pleasant disturbance, for the children and Mr. Lismer understand each other.

"Shall I draw something going on in the street?" he asks hopefully.

A shout of pleased delight is the reply.

"Well, what do you see?"

"A milk wagon!"

With a few well directed lines the milk wagon appears, even a bottle or two dropping out of the back to the consternation of the milkman in the picture and the delight of the children.

"Jacky, you go to the window and get up on the sill."

A little fellow of three gladly obeys and climbs onto the wide window seat.

"Now tell us where the sun is."

"It's up there!" And Jacky points with evident satisfaction.

"And which side of the cart is the shadow on?"

"It's on this side," comes a chorus of voices.

So the laws of light and shade are begun and in the same flexible manner perspective is put in its place.

During all this conversation while prancing steeds, milkmen, automobiles and what not are flowing from the facile brush of the world-famous artist and educator to the children's pleasure, one little tot is ardently painting the back of Mr. Lismer's chair a bright green with some conveniently handy poster paints. Evidently satisfied with this project the tiny gentleman proceeds to paint the floor. His work goes on unmolested. He is learning the use of a brush. He is getting the feel for paint and has an invitingly large uncovered expanse for his endeavor. Incidentally it will all wipe off with a damp cloth very quickly.

So the little ones, the pre-school children, are given an opportunity to loosen the creative impulse within them. Tiny children get great satisfaction out of making strange blobs of paint on a large sheet of paper. Soon the blobs take shape. Then the difficulties come as the child realizes that things are not going very well. But troubles iron out smoothly under the guidance of the artist-teachers at the Center.

An older youngster of six and Miss Medhurst made a trip to the front windows the other day.

"What's that thing over the wheels of that car parked in front of us?"

"It's the fender."

"Right! It's put there to keep the car clean and you'll want something like that on your fire engine too. Just look at it a moment."

"I see!" with evident delight, and happily the pair return to the room where the children are painting.

Painting is just one activity. There is clay modeling and sometimes the children make papier-mâché masks and wear them. There are adventures in paper pulp and constructions out of everything from pipe cleaners and corks to corrugated paper and metal. Do we not all like to build castles in the air? These children build them on large sheets of cardboard and there they remain for months a satisfactory dream come true.

Today much of the art material comes from odds and ends of the paper mills and from sawdust. Things a child can mold and model or hammer and bend and finally paint, until they take on a verisimilitude that causes the adult world to stop and look and muse over.

The word project is part of the daily round in the work of the Art Center and in the Art Gallery. The educational value of following a subject along its strange course is of absorbing interest to all. The world teems with interest and the things of centuries ago rub shoulders with the novelties of today.

Children from two to fourteen pass in and out of the Art Center daily and into the Saturday Morning Classes in the Art Gallery. Year in and year out they build up new projects. Last Christmas the 14-year-olds made the backdrops for the children's pantomime. The setting was taken from a chalk drawing done by a 11-year-old—his concept of "An Animals' Christmas Eve." There were snowy hills and a rainbow set in a starry sky with the animals disporting themselves on the bow in a festive sort of frolic.

To this concept of the child's imagination was added study and research by the older class. The hills were stylized and a pattern of great geometric silver and blue snowflakes decorated the drop. When the green and blue stage lights lit the scene one felt as if a fairy artist from the frozen north had come and created winter on a spellbound earth.

There is satisfaction in fantasies of this sort and the children in Toronto are growing accustomed to beauty and art as a natural part of their everyday life.

MARJORIE MEREDITH

Allan Sangster, Ashley and Crippen

Children Are Familiar Sights to Visitors in the Toronto Art Gallery, for Classes in the Children's Art Center Attract Them Both Individually and in Groups. Upper Row: Left—Here Are 11-Year-Olds at Water Color Painting. Right—Again One Comes Upon a Pre-School Group Like This, Making Masks From Clay Models. Lower Row: Left—Plenty of Inspiration and a Fine Sense of Freedom Are to Be Found Here. Right—A Class of School Children Studying an Exhibition of Their Own Work

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XV

Mother Nature's Airplanes

"Children," said Mother Nature to her milkweeds, "soon you must go out and find your place in the world." "How can we go, Mother Nature? We've no feet nor auto nor train." "Just as all good milkweed children have gone. Long before man had thought of airplanes, I had made them and they shall carry you. When the time comes just let go and trust." The wind came romping by one day, merry helpful wind. "Whew—" he blew as he passed by, and each little seed standing tiptoe with expectancy was caught and wafted delightfully through the air.

"Goodby, Mother Nature," they cried. "We're going to find our place in the world."

Milkweed or artichoke seed are excellent for illustration. We throw them in the air and blow them about and observe how they always come down seed first and pointed end first. It is a merry little game to see who can drive his farthest. A friend gave us some maple seed. We threw these about, some from an upper balcony, and watched them boring their way down through the air, seed first. We watched some fall into a stream and float away. For a reading lesson we have "We roll, we ride, we jump, we hide," etc. I recited "Fairy Aeroplanes."

Fairy Aeroplanes

Fairy little aeroplanes
Sailing up so high
Won't you come down again
Out of the sky?

O, it is joy up here
Over the trees
Floating light, everywhere
Borne by the breeze.

But we'll come back to you.
Then by and by
We'll grow more aeroplanes
To play in the sky.

Teacher: "There are many different kinds of aeroplanes."

Children: "Let's find them."

And we do.

(A Saturday Column)

A Question of Fundamentals

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The birch logs in the fireplace were burning briskly. The living room of the old Cap Cod house was full of fascinating lights and shadows. It was cozy and quiet by the fire. Outside a coolish late summer rain spattered against the windows.

Around the fireplace, a Conference was in session. Hope, twelve and a half, and Janet, seven and three-quarters, were asking questions which the Professor found a bit difficult to answer. They lay on a thick rug, heads cupped in sturdy hands, staring into the flames. Since time immemorial, men and women, boys and girls, have looked into open fires and asked difficult questions. An open fire seems to call man to consider fundamentals.

Hope spoke first. "This morning when we were weeding the flower bed you said that weeding was part of every man's duty. What did you mean by that?"

Janet's eyes were serious as she turned to Hope. "He meant weeds hurt the beautiful flowers and we have to take care of the flowers."

"Yes, Janet, weeds hurt flowers. And there are all kinds of weeds just as there are all kinds of flowers. Some flowers grow in gardens, like those we were helping this morning. The flowers need room to grow, and if weeds choke them and take food away, the blossoms are not so beautiful as they could be."

"It know what you mean," smiled Hope. "There are weeds which hurt us, too."

"Weeds are bad things," pronounced Janet gravely.

"Yes, weeds are bad things. In fact, we could say that weeds hurt all the world."

Hope smiled mischievously. "I guess that was a weed when I spoke crossly to Janet this morning."

"Bad weed," said Janet, smiling also.

"But how," asked Hope, "can you pull up a weed like that? I can pull up the weeds in the garden and get all the roots out so it won't grow again. But I don't know how to pull the weeds out of myself!"

"That's a problem, girls, that we'll have to work out. Men and women have been studying it for a long, long time. People who want to see this world grow better and more beautiful all the time are gardeners. But we know that if we want to have a better world, we have to start with ourselves. There isn't any formula that will answer your question, Hope. Wise men tell us that habits are very important. If we get accustomed to pulling out our weeds before they grow, it is easier to keep our garden beautiful."

"I see," said Hope, staring into the fire. "You mean if I don't speak crossly once, it makes it easier next time to stop."

"Don't speak crossly, Hope," said Janet. "It makes it easier." Hope laughed merrily and caught Janet in her arms and tousled her hair. "You're an echo, Janet."

The Professor's wife smiled. "I think," she said, "that it's time for a glass of milk and a biscuit and then to bed. This is philosophy enough for an evening."

"I like that kind of philosophy," said Janet on the way to the kitchen. "It makes me feel grown up."

H. S. P.

To Do Original Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa

It is generally agreed by educators that children should be given an opportunity to do original work in the fields of activity which they select. Such an opportunity is being provided for 85 children who attend the experimental school conducted in Des Moines, Iowa, by Dr. Harry V. Masters, Dean of Education at Drake University.

One unusual feature of this school is that the pupils are not seeking credit. Working in groups of 15, they discover facts for themselves instead of learning by rote. Each day provides a new adventure in some realm of knowledge.

Special stress is placed on the social studies. One class of small students finds the story of colorful old Mexico fascinating; a second group is interested in the uses of money, while a third learns about domestic animals.

The Des Moines experiment is being financed by the school district and Drake University. An admission fee is collected from visitors.

A Teacher Invites Our Help as Parents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I am a teacher in our public schools here and I wonder if your parent column might not be interested in a teacher's viewpoint? Knowing how teachers look at these things may be a help to the parent, too.

In the first place, if we have never visited your home, or have never met you, we have no way of knowing about you except through your children. If the children are clean, well mannered and alert, then naturally we think that they have that type of parents.

It does not take any teacher long to learn which parents offer their help and co-operation in school affairs and problems. We soon know which mothers will be willing to sponsor a sale to raise money, which ones can be depended on for costumes for school plays, and for support.

We learn, too, and deeply appreciate the parent who is willing to co-operate with discipline problems, and who comes to school to discuss their child's difficulties and to try to help. There are those perfect jewels of mothers who even send little notes of appreciation for the work we are doing, and to commend us on some project which has taken much of our time.

We like to be invited to your homes. I have been able to understand individual problems and shortcomings in my pupils much better after having visited their homes and learned of their backgrounds. It helps immeasurably in the little judgments which we must render every day. Sometimes too much blame is heaped on a student when if the truth were known it ought to be heaped on the parent.

Won't you please visit our schools once in awhile? We feel that you owe the school that courtesy and interest. Take an hour or two off now and then and come and observe us at our work. You will find that such a visit will fit you to understand our problems and situations so much better. Such a visit gives you as a parent, and us as teachers the opportunity to discuss your child sensibly and with understanding.

Won't you please see, too, that your child is not tardy unless absolutely necessary? The habitually tardy child usually proves to have a parent who makes no effort to see that the child is on time. When a roomful of little folks are striving to have a perfect day, it is hard when some careless parent spoils the whole thing.

This goes for attendance, too. We urge you to keep your child in school, and keep the child home only when it is unwise for him to come. So many parents keep students home because they want to go somewhere, or their clothes are not clean, or some other little thing is wrong. It is really one's job as a parent, is it not, to keep these things straight and the child in school?

There is one other subject I would like to mention. That is the school lunch. After watching some of these little folks consume sketchy, unsuitable school lunches I don't wonder that they don't do well in school. Some parents find it helpful to plan the school lunches a week ahead. They see to it that they have sandwich filling material on hand, that there is fruit for the week ahead, and some kind of baked stuff, cookies, cup cakes, or muffins. They make some sort of arrangements for a hot dish to supplement this school lunch, if they do not have facilities for sending a hot food in the thermos bottle.

They are your children and we are eager to serve them—and you. Won't you do what you can to co-operate with us?

(Miss) E. L. B.

(A Saturday Column)

The Parent

A Ticket of Book Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Des Moines, Iowa

City librarians here report that almost 800 children in that city subscribed to the travel plan of reading this past summer. The plan is this: Each child has received a card resembling an airline ticket. On this card the names of the most important countries are listed.

After a small patron has finished reading a book about a certain land, he makes a report, either oral or written, to his librarian, who punches the card.

A child who enrolls for the course must read at least eight books, but not more than 15. At the end of his "tour," that is, this autumn, he is presented with a map, showing his register of "travels." These maps are made possible by the WPA.

The eagerness with which the children respond to the travel plan shows that they welcome books that are not of the fiction type.

Getting Better Acquainted With Your Bible

A Course of Ten Lessons in Bible Study, conducted by Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, will be held at Hotel Puritan, Boston, Mass., Mondays, October 4 - December 13, 1937, inclusive (with exception of October 11). Registrations accepted through October 4 if room in the groups. Free parking rear of hotel—entrance Newbury Street.

Also, this Course will be conducted in Pelham Manor, New York, October 7 - December 16, 1937 (with exception of November 25).

This Course is designed to aid the student to become better acquainted with his Bible, as the Bible alone forms the basis of the work. No personal opinion or interpretation colors the Course. It brings to you the essence only.

Further inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, Maplewood, N. J.

A Summer School Of Nature Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Barbara, Calif.

Its classrooms extending from scenic mountain campsites to the low-lying seashore, the Santa Barbara School of Nature Study, now in its third year, is always an exciting educational venture for summer days.

The school, a fortnight of field observation, laboratory demonstration and group discussion, has as its objective the increase through education of knowledge of nature lore and conservation. It is designed for California teachers, parents and organization leaders. The majority of its pupils are southern California teachers. Enrollment has been close to 150 this year, a growth of about two score over last year, with a correspondingly larger faculty.

Under this staff of teachers, many of them authors of books on their particular subjects, the students go on morning bird walks, study the weather, make field botany trips, learn to "read rock," chart the starry universe and also take up health conservation, and activities for nature students and the planning of school gardens.

Investigations have centered around the Museum of Natural History, Blakeley Botanic Garden, the foothills of the Santa Ynez Mountains, Los Padres National Forest, Laguna Blanca bird refuge and the tidepools along the ocean shore. Coming in from the field, students listen to evening lectures on wild flowers, the national forests, desert life and even dinosaurs and primitive life of the Pacific coast.

The school was originated by Mrs. John F. Manning, one-time conservation chairman of the Garden Club of Santa Barbara and Montecito and a community committee. Originally, it was a combined recreation camp and school, as it was held entirely out of doors, the students camping in tents in Rocky Nook Park, in Mission Canyon and listening to lectures under the shade of the oaks and around campfires under the stars. As parking and other facilities of the park have been outgrown, it this year moved indoors to Santa Barbara State College.

Since 1935 the college has given two semester units of undergraduate credit for study during each yearly session of the school, now under its auspices and held annually at the conclusion of its summer session.

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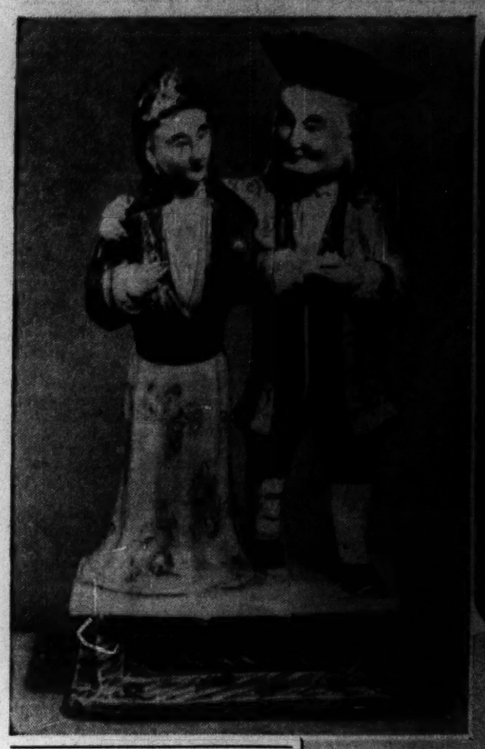
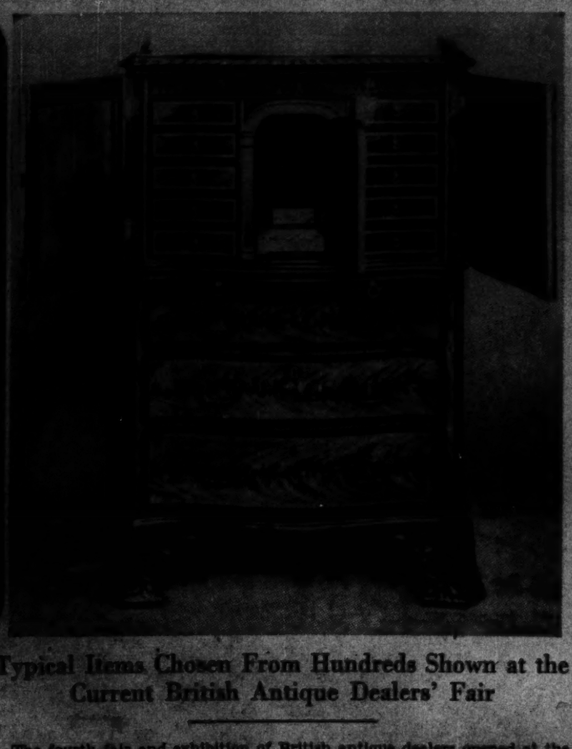




Typical Items Chosen From Hundreds Shown at the Current British Antique Dealers' Fair

The fourth fair and exhibition of British antique dealers opened at the Grosvenor House, London, on Sept. 24 and is to continue three weeks, closing on Friday, Oct. 15. This annual event has proved so successful in past years that it seems to have been accepted as an established affair in the year's program of antique collectors and dealers.

Four principal features of it are the subjects of as many articles which constitute the main features of Apollo Magazine for September. In these, furniture, silver, silks, and glass as found in the fair, are the subjects of articles written respectively by R. W. Symonds, W. W. Watts, Augustus Henry, and Fergus Graham. Over 40 illustrations show excellent examples of various periods in all of these chief classes of home furnishings of past centuries. One illustration in each class is shown above in reduced size.

At the right above is a cabinet of serpentine shape of unusual design, supported on a base with drawers. This dates from the mid-eighteenth century and is shown by Messrs. Frank Partridge & Sons, Ltd. . . . The glass sweetmeat stand (1740-1750) is exhibited by Mr. Cecil Davis. . . . At the left is a Chinese porcelain group 9¾ inches high, shown by Messrs. John Sparks. This belongs to the Ch'ien Lung period—about 1740. . . . Below is a silver cake basket made in 1743 by Paul de Lamerie and exhibited by Messrs. Crichton Bros.

'5000 Years of Glass'

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

What material produced by the art of man has so long and so vivid a story as has glass? It appears that it was first used only for personal ornament, but now it seems indispensable in innumerable decorative and practical ways. Yet most people, although they would not know how to live without it, could tell nothing of the way it is produced or manipulated. Even among those collectors whose interest is confined to things within a single hundred recent years, many are found who cannot explain the very simple and ancient methods by which their treasured pieces came into being.

About the time that the pyramids of Egypt were being built, nearly 5000 years ago, the only shapes that men were able to make of glass were beads, formed by the fingers as one might make them now of putty. It appears to have been a long time later—nearly 1500 years—that these men of the Nile learned that the same material could be made into objects of independent use, not hung on a cord. That brings us to 1490 B. C. when the royal goblet of Thutmose III was made, now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, and said to be one of only three known Egyptian glass vessels of so early a date.

It may be Egypt was the country where glass was first made; it is thought to be so but this is not certain. Perhaps it is not so important to settle that question as it is to learn how skill in glass making progressed through the centuries and how it became steadily more and more important in everyday life as material for things of beauty, of utility, even of necessity

All this might become a long and tedious tale crowded with dates, names of places and of persons, and with technical terms that becloud rather than entertain and inform. Happily the opposite has happened, and the story has been written in an entertaining, as well as thorough way by Frances Rogers and Alice Beard, authors of "5000 Years of Glass." The book is published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York City, at $2.50.

In their foreword, the authors state that it is their purpose to give the general outline of the history, manufacture and uses of glass. In doing so they have kept well away from the attitudes of collectors, from artists' enthusiasms, and from utilitarian optimism—so far away that it seems anybody's guess as to what, if any, hobbies glass may hold for them.

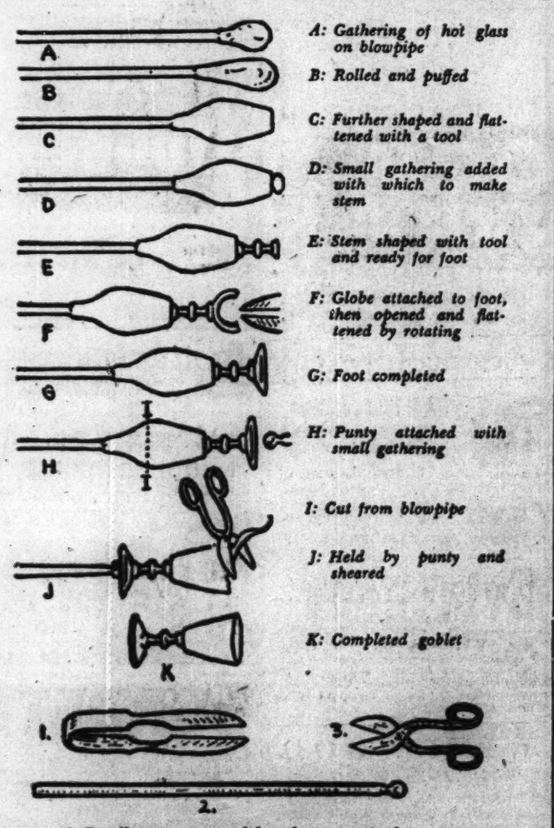
The materials of which glass is made have been explained many, many times, and something of the workings of the furnaces. So have the stages by which a bottle or a goblet is blown and shaped. Here a few simple sketches go with the text to clarify it, and that should make the subject matter unforgettable for whoever cares at all about it. The early making of window glass follows the same course part way, then turns from a hollow form to become a sheet, either round or right angled.

This tale moves across the years at a brisk pace, passing without pausing many places and periods where other writers have spent much or all their time. To America is given scant 30 pages, which suffices for the purposes, and the Boston and Sandwich Glass Co's. brief story in thick plates, instead of blowing it as had been done even by the extremely skillful Venetians. From then on France led in this craft, evidence of which may be seen in the Hall of Mirrors in the palace at Versaille, built around 1661. This was more than 200 years before plate-glass manufacture was established in America.

For collectors there is a compact chapter of comment and fact which should help some readers to see that their hobby may not bulk so large in the course of world events, as they sometimes are apt to think. Not that the authors disparage collectors' pursuits. Rather, these activities are noticed in accord with the widely inclusive range of the pages and receive the same alert attention, presumably in proportion to their importance in the 5000 years' record.

The uses that glass came to have in the development of lighting, by oil and electricity; the making of lenses, first for spectacles about 1350 and later for telescopes following 1608: these mark the extension of its employment from ornamental and domestic, to commercial and scientific applications. This 5000 years record ends with the present day, when this ancient stuff is still made into beads, but also is spun for weaving, molded brick-like for building walls, and cast in a 20-ton, 200-inch disc that when finished should allow its operator to see stars a billion light years away.

This survey makes an animated narrative, spiced with flavors of occasional extracts from writings of the many periods that it touches. Obviously soundly authenticated by research, its manner is so direct, personal and lucid, that the reader is carried along without effort on the smooth current of the story.



A: Gathering of hot glass on blowpipe
B: Rolled and puffed
C: Further shaped and flattened with a tool
D: Small gathering added with which to make stem
E: Stem shaped with tool and ready for foot
F: Globe attached to foot, then opened and flattened by rotating
G: Foot completed
H: Punty attached with small gathering
I: Cut from blowpipe
J: Held by punty and sheared
K: Completed goblet

1. Pucellas: squeezes and lengthens or spreads
2. Punty: an iron rod with a ball of clay on its end
3. Shears for trimming glass

© Frederick A. Stokes Co. From "5000 Years of Glass," by Frances Rogers and Alice Beard

A diagram showing the steps in making a glass goblet; also the tools used in this work

A Leader's View of Architecture

New York

Revival of building and "a saner approach on the part of architects" are working important changes in the trend of contemporary architecture, Harvey Wiley Corbett, New York architect, said in outlining a lecture program at the summer session of Columbia University, in which representatives of the architectural profession will participate.

Mr. Corbett foresees the emergence of new and younger leaders in American architecture, which, he predicts, will be less influenced by foreign precedents. Also, architects face great and alluring opportunities, since an enormous amount of building must be done in the immediate future.

* * *

"The extreme modernistic, highly stylized character of the last two or three years, is settling down to a more rational basis," he continued. "In the long run, architecture is always an expression of the condition of the people. However, it is never an expression of the moment, as are the daily news columns, because there is the time lag required between the conception of an architect's idea and the final building. Speed in building construction has diminished this time lag.

"Architecture is closer to an expression of the condition of the people at a given moment than it formerly was. When people are confused in their minds as to their government, their finances, security, property rights, social relationships, etc., art in all its forms is equally confused. As the national atmosphere begins to clear, the general art expression also begins to clear. . . .

Contemporary architecture—one form of art—never is, and never can be, a thing apart. It always is, and always must be, an outgrowth of how people live, what they think, where they work, and what their human relationships happen to be.

* * *

"The trend of the times, as I see it in the field of architecture, will be less and less influenced by foreign precedents, and will become more and more the sincere expression of America's own needs and aspirations. The younger men of the present generation will be the leaders in this idea, because they are freer from intimate association with the old-fashioned ideas.

"When, in any field of art, reasonable prosperity is continuous, it is difficult to change the approach to the design problem, because there is a strong momentum carrying the old along with the new. The recent depression, which started in Europe many years before it started here, and which has lasted so long here, has practically cancelled the influence of momentum.

"The opportunity is ripe for a fresh, new and fundamental approach to our own architectural problems. In order to catch up, an enormous amount of building must be done, and I personally believe the opportunities in the field of architecture for the immediate future are very great, very alluring and highly inspiring."

Screens and Market Trends

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Now people can sit in their living room easy chair in their own home town and gaze on the skyscrapers of Manhattan towering beyond a penthouse railing—all represented in a huge photograph mounted on a three-panel screen in the corner.

It is a new photographic method of treating decorative screens for the home. Not only have scenes of downtown New York been used in this way, but the beauties of far western nature, such as the Grand Canyon, can also be set in the hallway or in the dining room alcove. From Mexico, the Isle of Capri, and other interesting geographic show places which travelers pay much money to visit, come scenes that can be kept permanently in view in one's own home.

The lively interest in amateur photography has stimulated this screen idea and resulted in these very realistic blown up photographs of interesting scenes.

"Coronation" furniture has been brought out by several manufacturers. One, in particular, showed upholstered pieces in brilliant blue, ruby red, and gold. All the symbols of the coronation were assembled in a single carved, bleached mahogany chair, the aglomeration including the plumes, cords and tassels, and lion's paw. Some of the specially made fabrics had woven in them the lilies of France and the Rose of York. Who can the buyers for such things be?

New Window Shade Materials

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

La Mesa, Calif.

Renewing window shades is such a simple task, and one so satisfying, that it is a wonder that so many shabby ones are allowed to hang at windows. If they are badly worn, so the daylight filters through them, it isn't always necessary to purchase entirely new ones. The rollers and bottom sticks are still usable and new fabric is all that is needed. In that phrase, new material, often lies the secret of renewing a whole room.

Oilcloth, chintz, linen, Indian Head—all are suitable for new shades and wealth of color and decorative value can be brought into a room with them. To be sure, there are little tricks to the art of making them perfectly, but they are so easily mastered that we soon find renewing a window shade is no more difficult a thing than renewing paper on our cupboard shelves.

* * *

Take oilcloth, for instance. There is no material that comes in more gorgeous patterns or that is more popular this year. Leading shade manufacturers are stressing it as an ideal window shade material. New homes are being equipped throughout in this; gay patterns in the kitchen and bathrooms and plain colors in the rest of the house.

A new home recently completed has oilcloth shades in the two bathrooms, the kitchen and a child's bedroom. One bathroom shade unrolls to furnish a view of ducks flying over a tree-bordered lake; in the other, swans float serenely on a pool amidst water lilies; in both rooms the shades blend softly with the colors of the walls and woodwork.

The kitchen shades pull down to display long cat-tails standing against a background whose color contrasted sharply with the rest of the room, thus bringing a splash of animation where it is needed most. The child's room had a shade of soft pink, which let a rosy light filter across everything in the room.

* * *

The secret of making oilcloth shades is to do the work when the weather is cool; also, to use a light tension on the pressure foot of the sewing machine, helping the feed with a steady pull from the back. If the least bit warm, oilcloth will wrinkle beneath the foot of the sewing machine, but if properly shifted it is very easy to work with.

Measure the material to the inner edge of the metal on the ends of the roller and cut it. For length allow about a foot more than the length of the window. No finish is needed for the sides. For the bottom, cut a strip about two inches wide and sew it, right side up, flat on the face of the shade. Stitch it twice, far enough apart so the bottom stick can be put through it. Fasten it to the wooden roller with one ounce tacks about two inches apart—and you have a shade you are pretty sure to like.

Other materials are handled in exactly the same way, excepting the edges. Indian Head or chintz or linen will tend to ravel and a bit of gum arabic should be spread along the very edges. Never try to hem them.

If the tension in the shade roller is a bit weak, it can be tightened by hanging it in position, pulling the shade down its full length, taking the roller out of its hangers and rolling the shade up carefully by hand. Repeat this operation until the tension is as strong as you want it.

Events Current or Coming

New York City.

On September 24 Rockefeller Center rang up the curtain on an exhibition of Swedish art and antiquities, so arranged as to present a picture of historical development. When the show closes in New York it will travel to ten cities, including Chicago and Minneapolis.

* * *

W. & J. Sloane has opened a Smaller Homes Shop, plotted to please moderate but by no means humble budgets, and designed for young married people or those just getting established in a career. Eighteenth century English styles prevail, although among the 11 rooms presented there is one French Provincial dining room. The effects are well-bred, and a little verve has been introduced by modern wall treatments, modern textured fabrics and modern decorative accessories.

* * *

Women interested in flower arrangements will find some suggestive groupings in flower paintings by Bessie Lasky, placed on exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries on September 15.

* * *

On October 13th the Whitney Museum will open an extensive exhibition of American Ceramics, which will continue until November 7.

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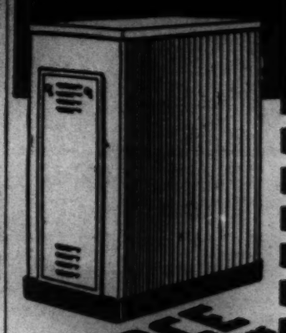
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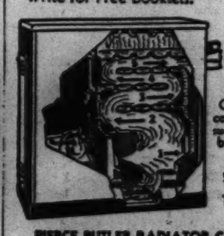
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Golf Resumes Over 36 Hole Route Today—Big Opening Day Attendance Visioned

Little Leads John Farrell On First Nine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Belmont, Mass., Sept. 24—With the field of 16 golfers competing here in the 36-hole third-round of match play in the Belmont open moving slowly and cautiously because of the dewy fairways and greens, only five contestants had reached the turn at noon.

With all indications of another cloudless day today golfing enthusiasts began to arrive here early this morning. By noon each match had a large following and it is expected that as this afternoon's matches move off the first tee the biggest galleries of the tournament to date will be on hand to see the finish late this afternoon.

Scores recorded at so early in the round mean little or nothing, but it does show that the favorites are holding a slight edge. Lawson Little, the San Francisco flash, had a slim 1-up lead over Johnny Farrell, Short Hills, N. J. Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., was 2-up on Wiffy Cox, Washington, D. C., sensation of this tournament to date. Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, was held even by Johnny Revolta, Chicago, Ill.

Little was out with a 35, one under par figures while Farrell made the turn in regulation figures of 36. Picard carded a par 36 despite the fact that he took a big six on the long sixth hole. Cox posted a 38. Thomson and Revolta also were out in higher figures, Thomson taking a 78 and Revolta a 39.

Ralph Guldahl of Chicago, recent winner in the Western Open, had 3 up margin over Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y. The Chicago pro rounded the first nine in par figures of 36, while Runyan was out in 39.

Clarence Clark, Bloomfield Hills, N. J., shooting sub-par golf to the turn, had a 1-up lead over Charles Lacey, Great Neck, L. I. Clark, with birdies posted on the fourth and fifth holes, went out with a sub-par 35. Lacey, the leading American player in the British Open, also with two birdies, one of the first and the other on the sixth, carded an even par 36.

Captain Walters And Cap'n Pine May Meet Again

By the Associated Press

Perhaps inspired by early autumn gales discussion along Gloucester and Boston waterfronts has again turned to the possibility of renewing the international fishermen's races.

Such a contest would bring together two famous vessels and two noted sailing masters of many years' rivalry, Capt. Ben Pine and his Gloucester schooner Gertrude L. Thebaud and Capt. Angus Walters and his big salt banker, Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S.

Bluenose now holds the trophy emblematic of sailing supremacy of the North Atlantic fishing fleets, which, in this age of oil and steam, might be accepted as a world title. Bluenose beat Thebaud in their last meeting off Halifax, N. S., but Thebaud won their only other previous engagement, off Gloucester, so there are many who feel Bluenose's claim to the title is not beyond dispute.

Financial Reasons

It is quite apparent the only reason Thebaud and Bluenose and Ben and Angus do not race oftener, every day in fact, is a financial one. Men who catch fish for a living can't spare the few thousand dollars necessary to stage one of the most picturesque of all sporting events. But mention racing to Cap'n Ben and it will be seen he has a salt encrusted live oak chip on each shoulder, and Cap'n Angus never requires any more urging to enter a sailing contest than a fish does to swim.

The fishermen's contests always have been favorite assignments with writers who cover yacht races, and not without reason. Racing yachts now-a-days fall into rigidly prescribed classes and their performance can be predicted on form with much certainty.

But the unexpected is the rule with the big schooners and their skippers, who just begin to feel happy when it blows hard enough to keep America's Cup sloops at their moorings. Both Angus and Ben shrieked when the race committee terminated one contest off Gloucester because its members felt the prevailing gale was dangerous.

Interesting News

Aside from their racing records, the two schooners have interesting histories. Both went out to the world's fair at Chicago and Angus later sailed Bluenose to England to attend King George V's silver jubilee.

Ben took Thebaud to Washington, with a crew of veteran skippers, to seek aid for the fisheries when they were hit hardest by the depression and all hands were entertained at the White House. Thebaud recently returned from the Arctic, where the explorer, Donald MacMillan, had her under charter. She almost remained in the Arctic waste after running aground and partially filling, but her crew formed bucket brigades and got her off on a rising tide.

Bruins Buy Jackson

Manager Art Ross announced last night the purchase of Art Jackson from Toronto Maple Leafs. Jackson is a young brother of Harvey, Maple Leaf star left winger. He finished last season with Syracuse under Eddie Powers and has had trials with the Leafs in the N. H. L. He is 21 years old, weighs 170 pounds and stands 5ft. 10in. He is a lefthand shot.

BASEBALL

Fenway Park, Tomorrow 3 P. M.

Red Sox vs. New York

Seats at Fenway Park — Kenmore 0332

Golf Finalists at Belmont?

By a Staff Photographer

Harry Cooper, Left, and Lawson Little

Both Players Survived the Rush of Qualifying and the First Two Rounds at Belmont and Entered the Third Round as Heavy Favorites. They Happen to Be in Opposite Ends of the Draw, but Not for Seeded Reasons

Local Golfers Fade Out Of $12,000 Golf Picture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT COUNTRY CLUB, Sept. 24—Three of Massachusetts' top-ranking professionals—Denny Shute of West Newton, Tony Manero of Salem, and Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester—played the role of spectators today as the third round of 36-hole match play in the Belmont $12,000 open golf tournament moved away here this morning.

These favorites were eliminated in yesterday's rounds—rounds which also saw such stars as "Slammin'" Sam Snead of West Virginia, one of the top-notchers in the field; Horton Smith of Chicago, and Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., bow out of the picture.

The fact that there isn't a local golfer left in the tournament is disappointing and has tended to take away some of the color New England fans were depending upon to give added zest to the week-end play. And with Snead, the leading gallery attraction to date, packing his bags for a "much needed rest" because of his downfall, one can sense just a little let-down as far as interest is concerned.

Good Golf in Store

To be sure, there will be plenty of good golf in store for the galleryites before sun-down next Tuesday. Lawson Little of San Francisco, Jimmy Thomson of Pennsylvania, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., Harry Cooper of Chicago and Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., are still in there and are capable of making things interesting.

If predictions are to be made at this time, it looks like a final between Cooper and Little. They are on the opposite end of the draw and have a better than even chance to win their scheduled matches.

The big upset yesterday, of course, was the elimination of Shute. Victorious in 12 consecutive match play tournaments which stretch over a two-year period, and twice P. G. A. king, the West Newton pro was highly favored to lead this $12,000 parade.

Early Dismissals

While Manero and McSpaden both won their first-round matches, they were not able to survive the pressure yesterday afternoon. Manero went down before Johnny Farrell of Short Hills, N. Y., 5 and 4; while McSpaden was topped by Wiffy Cox of Washington, D. C., 2 and 1. Snead was put out by Mortie Dutra, Royal Oak, Mich., 5 and 4, and Smith was ousted by Charles Lacey, Greatneck, L. I., 4 and 3.

After today's 36 holes the field will be cut down to eight players. Tomorrow these fortunates will play a 36-hole quarter-final round, the first 18 holes being played in the morning and the final 18 in the afternoon.

One of the largest crowds in New England's golf history is expected to turn out for tomorrow's quarter-finals. Fred Cochrane and his aides have everything in readiness to handle the large galleries. The Belmont Club has convenient parking facilities and there are nearby lots available as well.

The only thing necessary to complete a perfect picture for tomorrow's play is the continuance of the cloudless days that have favored the tournament to date.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	97	46	.678
Detroit	85	60	.586
Chicago	80	63	.559
Cleveland	76	68	.528
Boston	74	67	.525
Washington	69	74	.483
Philadelphia	48	93	.340
St. Louis	43	101	.299

Results Sept. 24

New York 5, Boston 1.
Cleveland 2, Detroit 1.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	97	54	.617
Chicago	85	59	.590
St. Louis	79	66	.545
Pittsburgh	77	68	.531
Boston	73	71	.507
Brooklyn	61	84	.421
Philadelphia	58	86	.403
Cincinnati	56	88	.389

Results Sept. 24

Pittsburgh 8, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago at St. Louis, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association Playoff

(Finals)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	2	1	.667
Milwaukee	1	2	.333

Result Sept. 24

Columbus at Milwaukee, rain.

Mize and Travis Steal Spotlight In Batting Races

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Johnny Mize of the Cardinals and Cecil Travis of the Senators stole most of the spotlight in the big league hitting parade in the past week, although neither figures to take the batting titles from Ducky Medwick or Charley Gehringer, respectively.

Mize, who is having a better sophomore year than his spectacular freshman season, collected 14 hits in 29 chances for a season average of .359, and took second place in the National League from both Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs and Paul Waner of the Pirates.

Travis, comebacking after falling out of the American League lead several weeks ago, boosted his mark to .350, and marched into third place, over Joe Di Maggio of the Yanks.

Medwick, his slump ended, traveled at a .400 clip and raised his National League leading mark to .376. With a 17-point bulge over his second-place teammate, Mize, there seems to be little chance that Medwick will be overtaken in the last week of play.

Gehringer's hot pace of recent weeks slowed somewhat and he dropped seven points to .378, getting only 10 hits in 35 chances, but he retained a 25-point lead over second-place Lou Gehrig of the Yankees, and figured to breeze in with his first American League championship. Standings of the first 10 in each league:

American League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Gehringer, Detroit	135	527	126	199	.378
Gehrig, New York	146	542	131	191	.353
Travis, Washington	123	466	68	163	.350
Di Maggio, New York	140	570	142	199	.349
Stone, Washington	130	508	76	174	.343
Walker, Detroit	142	599	103	204	.341
Bonura, Chicago	106	416	76	142	.341
Greenberg, Detroit	145	564	133	192	.340
Bell, St. Louis	146	602	78	204	.339
Radcliff, Chicago	134	546	86	183	.333

National League

Medwick, St. Louis	147	596	108	224	.376
Mize, St. Louis	136	528	94	189	.359
Hartnett, Chicago	108	344	47	123	.358
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	145	599	89	210	.351
Lombardi, Cincinnati	113	341	49	118	.346
Whitney, Philadelphia	136	479	58	165	.345
Camilli, Philadelphia	124	440	86	153	.341
Herman, Chicago	128	524	98	180	.334
Manush, Brooklyn	134	440	84	147	.334
L. Waner, Pittsburgh	131	503	76	167	.333

Harvard Coaches

Neil Stahley, Harvard freshman football and varsity Lacrosse coach, has been appointed freshman basketball coach to succeed Dolph Samborski, the latter being tied up with intra mural activities. It was also announced yesterday by the H. A. A. that Maurice Liston, varsity guard at Temple the past two years, has been appointed to the vacancy as line coach of the jayvees left when Art Johnson accepted a position out West.

1937 Yankees Stronger Than '36—McCarthy

By Edwin Rozell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now that the Yankees are "in" and already planning their attack for the fast approaching World Series, Manager Joe McCarthy wants one interesting point of discussion settled, once and for all. He is telling the baseball world that his present champions, despite rumors to the contrary, are a greater outfit than the 1936 team that won the flag by 19½ games and crushed the Giants in the October Classic.

Prior to yesterday's 5-to-1 victory over the Red Sox at Fenway Park, the Yankee manager said: "Because the 1936 Yankees clinched the pennant by nineteen and a half games, there is a tendency to belittle the class of our current outfit. As a matter of fact, this is a much stronger ball club in a much stronger league and I am convinced that this point will be stressed very soon in the World Series.

Fourteen Shutouts

"In 1936 our pitchers accounted for only six shutouts," McCarthy continued, warming to the subject. "Today the Yankees boast 14, with more than a week to go. Fourteen shutouts must be some sort of a record in this slugging age. I believe this is the best season of hurling the Yankees have enjoyed for 10 or 15 years.

"Yes," concluded Joe, "it is my opinion that the National League winner will find this Yankee club even tougher than the one which took the world championship last October."

Through several weeks of the race, the Yankees were not at full strength. Tony Lazzeri and George Selkirk, who individually drove in more than 100 runs in 1936, have been handicapped with injuries during the current campaign. However, with Tony and George back in there, it is not difficult to understand McCarthy's feeling. The tremendous power of last year is still there, plus improved pitching. And it will be the better grade of hurling that will make the champs a tougher proposition in the approaching classic.

McCarthy's starting pitchers in the series will probably be Lefty Gomez, Charley Ruffing and Monte Pearson, in that order. The remarkable comeback of Gomez, after two unreliable years, stamps him once more as one of the game's leading hurlers. Pearson, fully recovered from an early-season mishap, is also ready.

Red Sox Drop

The Yanks opened up a gap of 13 games on the second-place Tigers yesterday when Red Rolfe's triple with the bases loaded in the ninth inning caused the downfall of the Red Sox. Up to that time, young Arch McKain, a left-hander, had yielded only one run. Relief Pitcher Jack Wilson was on the mound when the former Dartmouth ace whistled a liner to right field. Joe Vance, a rookie from Kansas City, pitched eight innings for McCarthy and gets credit for the triumph.

The setback knocked the Red Sox into the second division. The Cleveland Indians, when Denny Galehouse beat the Tigers, 2 to 1, climbed back into fourth place, one half game in front of the Bostons. These were the only contests played in the American League.

The National League pennant picture remained unchanged yesterday. The Giants were traveling East and the Cubs, scheduled to meet the Cardinals, were rained out in St. Louis. The Giants, therefore, retain their 3½-game lead.

Just ahead of Bill Terry's club is a series with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Although the Dodgers have dropped 12 out of 17 starts to the leaders this season, they have a habit of making trouble for Terry at times such as this. Five of Bill's remaining contests are scheduled with the Grimes crew.

Only one city saw National League action yesterday. At Cincinnati, the Reds kicked away an 8-to-2 decision to the visiting Pirates. Four successive errors in one inning helped the Buccs to six runs. Young Russ Bauers was the winning pitcher.

Following today's and tomorrow's singles with the Yankees, the Red Sox face a Fenway series of four games in two days with the seventh-place Athletics. Manager Joe Cronin plans to give the rookies plenty of work in those Monday and Tuesday doubleheaders, which will close the local American League season.

College Football Scores

Appalachian 39, Cumberland 0.
Apprentice 20, William and Mary (N. B.) 0.
Auburn 19, Birmingham-Southern 0.
Beloit 8, Dubuque 6.
Bemidji T. 26, Itasca Junior 6.
Bucknell 21, Ursinus 0.
Centenary 38, Oklahoma City 0.
Cheney T. 13, Linfield 7.
Citadel 35, Newberry 0.
Conway T. 26, Springfield T. 0.
Cornell (Iowa) "B" 6, Culver-Stockton 0.
Dayton 28, Wittenberg 7.
Denison 45, Defiance 7.
Denver 12, Colorado Mines 0.
Detroit 60, Hillsdale 6.
Drake 32, Washington University 3.
Duquesne 33, Warnesburg 7.
Emporia T. 12, Washburn 6.
Geneva 0, Lock Haven T. 0.
Georgia Tech 59, Presbyterian 0.
Gustavus Adolphus 13, St. John's 12.
Hardin-Simmons 21, Murray T. 0.
Heidelberg 14, Ashland 0.
Hope 6, Olivet 0.
Kalamazoo 22, Albion 6.
Mercer 77, Statesboro T. 0.
Middle Tenn. T. 20, West Tennessee 6.
Mississippi T. 19, Louisiana C. 0.
Missouri "B" 38, Chillicothe 20.
Moorhead T. 13, Lacrosse T. 6.
Morris Harvey 7, Marietta 6.
Muskingum 19, Otterbein 6.
N. C. La. State 111, Monticello A. and M. 0.
North Dakota 26, St. Thomas 2.
Oklahoma Baptist 7, Guachita 6.
Oregon Normal 6, Pacific 6.
Ottawa 38, Haskell 0.
Peru T. 6, Maryville T. 6.
Pittsburg T. 0, Western Kentucky T. 7.
Southwestern La. 53, Southwest Miss. 7.
St. Louis 37, James Milliken 0.
St. Mary's 6, Winona T. 6.
St. Vincent 34, Glenville T. 0.
Superior T. 18, Aberdeen T. 6.
Temple 18, Virginia M. I. 7.
U. C. L. A. 26, Oregon 13.
Virginia Junior 6, Northland 0.
Wahpeton Science 15, Bottineau Foresters 0.
Warrensburg T. 9, Tarkio 0.
West Chester T. 7, Slippery Rock T. 0.
West Texas State 19, Daniel Baker 7.
York 36, McCook Junior 0.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gene Sarazen won Australian open golf championship.

Three Years Ago

Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow scored fourth straight victory over England's Endeavour to win America's Cup. Meadowbrook won international polo series from West with 14-13 decision in second game.

Five Years Ago

Jimmy Foxx hit fifty-eighth homer of season against Washington.

Clancy Signed Up by Maroons To Coach Team

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Frank (King) Clancy, who stole the show in many a game during his long career as an active player, stole it again at the semi-annual meeting of the National Hockey League.

While the governors assembled in solemn conclave yesterday to consider rule changes and iron out schedules for the 1937-38 season, the King signed as assistant coach with the Montreal Maroons, after a glamorous career as defense man with the Ottawa Senators and the Toronto Maple Leafs. The Leafs let Clancy sign on the stipulation he would not appear as an active player, thus marking the end of Clancy's 16 years of service as a player.

Before getting down to rule changes the governors decided to hold a benefit game for the family of Howie Morenz at Montreal, Nov. 2.

Schedule difficulties arose when the Boston Bruins protested a proposed schedule which would send the Bruins into action at home on days they returned from long road trips. The schedule will be rearranged for a future meeting. The first games probably will be played at Toronto and Chicago, Nov. 4, and in Montreal around Nov. 4. The New York opening will be around Nov. 11. Rule changes included:

(1) The circle will be abolished for penalty shots and replaced by a 15-foot line 36 feet in front of the cage. Players taking penalty shots will take the puck at the line nearest their own goal and skate to the opposing team's penalty line and fire. Players will not be allowed to cross the line but sticks may swing over it.

(2) On a puck shot out-of-bounds the puck will be faced off from the point where it left the ice instead of the point it left the rink. No face-off will be allowed within 15 feet of the cages.

(3) The puck will be taken back and faced-off from any point where the defending team shoots it out of bounds in an effort to stall; the rule will not be in force if the defending team is short-handed.

(4) A player leaving the defending zone to attack must follow the puck; under the old rule attacking forwards have been able to enter the neutral zone and take passes from teammates in the defending zone.

(5) Any foul committed when play has ceased must be punished thereafter as if the game was in progress when the offense was committed.

(6) Goalkeepers who freeze the rubber against the end boards, when caught out of position, will not be penalized, and when a player, other than the goalkeeper, deliberately falls on the puck within 10 feet of the net, a penalty shot only will be awarded, not an additional minor penalty.

(7) A player who takes part in a play without a stick or with a broken stick is not to be penalized unless he deliberately loses his stick and then takes possession of the puck with hands or feet.

An agreement concerning amateurs was debated but was finally referred back to the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, which has agreements with the United States Eastern League and the British Ice Hockey League. The agreement, it is understood, calls for the N. H. L. not to sign any junior players and not to take any player after Nov. 1 without the consent of his club. The C. A. H. A. in turn agrees to abide by the N. H. L. negotiation list and each group will respect the other's suspension rulings.

Shamrocks Train At Fens Stadium For Time Being

While waiting for the Red Sox to complete their schedule so that they can move into Fenway Park for their practice sessions, the Boston Shamrocks will train at one of the numerous playgrounds of this city. It is probable that it will be Fens Stadium until the Red Sox make their final trip of the season away from home, for that is where the club worked out last year while waiting for their playing field.

A squad of 23 players left on the noon train today for the game with the Rochester Tigers at Rochester Sunday. The club will be quartered at the Hotel Cadillac while in that city, returning Monday morning. Included on the squad which will engage the Tigers are ends, Fleming, Smith, and Brewin; tackles, Sarno, Pat and Joe Swan; guards, Concannon, Blanchard, Zyntell; centers, Cipra, Morandos, and Cronin; backs, Zapustas, Dranginis, Bartlett, Warwick, Ellstrom, Hinkle, Mittrick, Dulkie, Darcy, Pendergast.

Seibert a Holdout

KITCHENER, Ont., Sept. 25 (CP)—Si Seibert, Kitchener boy who stars at defense on the Chicago Black Hawks, is the National Hockey League's first known holdout. Seibert left for Chicago today to start training but said he was not satisfied with the contract offered him. The Hawks, according to Seibert, will do gymnasium training in Chicago for two weeks, and then move on to Muskegon, Mich, for ice training, starting Oct. 11.

Brown Freshman Coach

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24 (AP)—Maury J. Caito, Brown '34, was named freshman end coach by the athletic council last night, Dr. Frederick W. Marvel, director of athletics, announced. Caito was a varsity letter-man in football and baseball at Brown for three years. He comes from Providence.

Half Million Football Fans At Games Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Close to a half million football fans—a big crowd in any man's language—were expected to turn out for a score of the big games today as the curtain rolled up for the grand opening of the 1937 season.

This gathering, unusual for this time of the year, to say the least, was attracted by a schedule that would do credit to mid-October, when the "major" attractions usually are just starting. In every section, from the conservative East, native habitat of the gridiron "pushover," to the Pacific coast there were meetings between outstanding teams and the crowds that turn out annually for such games.

Starting the big western season off with a bang, and incidentally giving an early line on the Conference championship and Rose Bowl prospects, California and St. Mary's expected to lure [illegible] customers through the gates. Stanford and Santa Clara looked for 40,000, while the International clash which found Washington favored over Iowa's stalwarts was expected to draw 35,000.

The four-star attraction of them all, however, was the meeting in that metropolitan football-mad town of Columbus, Ohio, of Ohio State and Texas Christian. The Buckeyes anticipated a gathering of 75,000. Columbus wasn't far ahead of Minneapolis in football interest, however, for 52,000 were expected to watch mighty Minnesota belt over North Dakota State.

Three other big ten outfits—Illinois, Indiana and Purdue—faced stiff opposition in Ohio University, Centre and Butler, respectively, but Wisconsin wasn't looking for trouble from South Dakota State.

In the East two teams whose football fortunes appear to be rising, Cornell and Penn State, met at Ithaca in the banner game. Dartmouth, facing Bates, was the only other "Ivy league" member to swing into action, but Navy started off with an intersectional contest against William and Mary and Pittsburgh, leading long-distance candidate for national honors, faced Ohio Wesleyan.

Ohio State vs. Harvard

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25 (AP)—Ohio State University may book football games with Harvard, Princeton and Navy after 1940, Athletics Director L. W. St. John said today. "No definite commitments have been made," he declared. New opponents for 1939 and 1940 will include Minnesota and Cornell home-and-home games.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Yankees Again

Well, to all intents and purposes, so far as the championship title and right to represent the organization in the World Series of 1937 are concerned, the championship race of the American League is all over. When the 1937 race started last April, the New York Yankees were prime favorites to win their second successive pennant, and that is just what they have done. From the time they took over first place the 26th of last May up to Thursday afternoon, when they won the title, although they lost the ball game they played that day, no team in the junior organization was able to displace them at the top of the standing, and they gradually increased their margin over the runnerup to no less than 13 games, which may be even larger by the time the final game has been played. Congratulations are certainly due to Manager Joe McCarthy and his fine baseball team, and the National League team which will be called upon to face the Yankees in the coming series is going to find out that the Yankees of 1937 are worthy successors to those of 1936 and even of the teams on which Babe Ruth played such a big role.

Spud Davis
Holds Record.

A Word for Detroit

While the Yankees came up to the expectations of a majority of the baseball fans, it seems entirely fitting that attention should be called to the showing made by the Detroit Tigers, who have been battling during most of the 1937 season against the severest odds any major-league baseball team has faced in a long time. First the Tigers lost the services of their star pitcher—Schoolboy Rowe. Then they were without the services of their next best pitcher—Tommy Bridges, and then they lost their star catcher and fine manager—Mickey Cochrane. That all these things were serious handicaps everyone must admit, and it would seem to be a safe estimation to say that, had the Tigers had the services of these three players during the entire season, the New York Yankees would not have clinched the pennant on Sept. 22. This should not be taken to mean that Detroit would have won the pennant under more favorable conditions; but it does mean that the Tigers put up a gallant battle and are due much praise for the showing they have made.

No New Experience

Winning an American League pennant and representing that organization in a World Series is no new experience to the Yankees or their manager. By winning this year the club has tied the record for winning the most pennants in the junior league with nine to its credit. This record was made by Connie Mack's Athletics in 1931. This will also be the third time that Joe McCarthy pilots a New York team in a World Series. The Yankees entered their first World Series in 1921. Of the eight in which they have taken part, five have resulted in victories, and three of these were won in four straight games. The last time they lost a World Series was in 1926, when they fell before the St. Louis Nationals in a series which went the limit of seven games. With Joe Di Maggio, Lou Gehrig and Bill Dickey furnishing plenty of power at bat and Charley Ruffing and Lefty Gomez, two pitchers who have already won 20 games each this season, I would like to extend my sympathy to the National League team which will have the privilige of meeting them in the big series which is to start Oct. 6.

* * *

P. Waner, Manush and Gehrig

When the notable performances of major-league baseball players are chronicled for 1937, Paul Waner of the Pirates, Heinie Manush of the Brooklyn Dodgers and Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees will be represented. Waner has established a new National League record by making 200 hits or more for the eighth time, supplanting the old record of seven, first made by Rogers Hornsby and then equaled by Waner. Manush made his 2500th safe hit Thursday, which puts him in the very select class which has reached that figure during their major-league careers; and one of the performances for which Gehrig will get special recognition is his having broken the record—made by Babe Ruth and equaled by himself—of driving in 150 or more runs in a season. Thursday he did it for the seventh year.

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The Home Forum

"And Farthingales and Things"

IF I woke up first and remembered what day it was, I would roll over and poke Judy firmly in the ribs. She always opened her eyes like a sleepy kitten and began to protest.

"But don't you remember?" I would demand. "It's Tuesday and Miss Amanda Button is coming at nine o'clock."

"Oh, goody," and Judy would leap out of bed and begin to patter briskly about in her bare feet.

In twenty minutes we were consuming our oatmeal and debating whether Miss Amanda would bring all her treasures with her as usual: the pink flannel pincushion shaped like a strawberry and pitted all over with black-headed pins, the buttonhole scissors, and the pinking machine.

Mother was much too preoccupied with oiling the sewing machine to give us any attention. She had to be careful about using too much oil and making spots on things.

* * *

MISS AMANDA BUTTON arrived, looking very tall and trim in a dark suit with her thrilling "treasure bag" under one arm. Judy and I helped her off with her coat, and then we all marched into the dining room where mother was waiting for us with patterns and materials spread out on the big walnut table.

The sun poured in through the windows and flashed on the scissors and thimbles, and mother and Miss Amanda began to plan out the week's work. Usually this had to do with clothes for Judy and me for the season, but sometimes Miss Amanda made over something of mother's or turned a cloth skirt.

Judy was too young to give more than a passing thought to what she wore, but I had already taken on the fatal feminine interest in clothes. Even now I can recall the pink dimities and the plaid ginghams and one especially enchanting flowered silk mull.

We were all very busy. Judy and I pulled bastings and hunted scraps for doll clothes and pinked the edges of all the bits we could lay hands on. That pinking machine always had a fascination for us. At one period we had been allowed to pink the seams on the dresses, but this led to a really shocking mishap. Cranking blissfully down a seam of mother's made-over blue broadcloth, I somehow made a wrong turn and pinked disastrously right across the front breadth.

Miss Amanda must have traveled hundreds of miles by foot on the treadle of our old sewing machine. She could go very fast, and usually, during one of these times, the belt would break. No matter how young and sturdy the leather belt was, it always broke if Miss Amanda went very fast. I knew that mother used to dread this by the way she raised her eyebrows, but she never said anything. Miss Amanda was too loyal in her interest in our sartorial problems to be subject to reproof.

The only part of sewing days which Judy and I did not enjoy was the fitting. How we wiggled and tickled in inconvenient places if pleats had to be hung or skirt lengths taken! Not even the pink flannel strawberry pinned to the front of Miss Amanda's blouse could charm us at such moments.

* * *

MISS AMANDA HAD a knack with hats, too. She could take mother's old brown chip straw and poke it here and tweak it there and put a bronze buckle on it and it was a creation.

Father often teased mother about what he called her "Button creations." He would speak of them as if they were just fresh from the hands of a couturière.

"Aren't you going to wear your Button?" he would say in exactly the same tone he might have used in asking, "Aren't you going to wear your Worth or your Redfern?"

I suspect this was only Father's humorous revenge for the sewing weeks, between the scraps and threads in all his favorite chairs, and being urged to have most of his meals downtown, he had a pretty uncomfortable time of it.

Along about half-past four on a sewing day activity began to pall, and then we had tea on a table in front of the fire in the library. Mother always provided something especially nice for these teas. Miss Amanda had a dull life of it sewing around at people's houses, mother said. She deserved a tea party sometimes.

Judy and I ate generously of the buttered toast and the jam tarts, and then followed a blissful time when Miss Amanda told about "when-I-lived-in-Mexico." For Miss Amanda's father had once, incredibly enough, had business in Mexico, and those years formed a shining, adventurous memory for his daughter.

She told us about the gutters and the thick tropical gardens around Mexico City, and visits to the President's palace. She managed to make the frequent revolutions sound as light and entertaining as a comic opera. We never got quite enough of the jam tarts and the revolutions!

* * *

AT THE END OF the week Judy and I had a little ceremony to perform. It was our job to fold all the patterns and put them carefully away in the depths of the old leather ottoman, which had a top that lifted up and a bright red sateen interior. Then we rolled the ottoman back into a corner of the hall and each in turn sat upon it and solemnly repeated:

"With silken coats and caps and golden rings,
With ruffs and cuffs and farthingales and things;
With scarfs and fans and double change of bravery,
With amber bracelets, beads and all this knavery."

Mother had found it for us especially to say on such occasions. She told us it was written by a man named Mr. Shakespeare.

E. W. G.

Island Home

HE WATCHED the tide default among the rocks,
The amber glow of seaweed fade with sun,
The water-flowers on uncertain stalks
Move gently, ripple swayed, in unison.
The gulls slept in the air and to the south
Low, powdered clouds crept up the curving bay,
The wind, an endless whisper on his mouth,
Spoke of the dusk in a familiar way.
This was his country, his own island town,
It lay before him, ringed about by sea;
His future and past, failure and renown
Cupped in this place, bound by liquidity.
The night swept over and a single star
Hung like a light above a swaying spar.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Emerson Sets Out For Craigenputtock

ON AUGUST 25—Sunday—Ralph Waldo Emerson, in a somewhat weather-beaten old gig hired for the occasion, set out for Craigenputtock. . . .

Like lowland Massachusetts is the country which surrounds Dumfries—fields a lush green, with occasional boulders, shouldering through the brown soil. A region full of echoes and suggestions for a homesick New Englander. Its familiarity almost takes the place of companionship. Of course there is also a novelty and variety in it which makes its exploration an adventure. There are the stone walls. They are not tumbled, reckless heaps to be found in Connecticut and New Hampshire; instead, they are neat, narrow, economical fabrications of reddish sandstone. And hedgerows, which are not customary sights to the eyes of the New World, also do duty as boundaries to the fields. Oaks and plane trees of good size stand massive in the drowse of summer, but the occasional elms are fantastic-limbed—not the erect, plume-like sentinels that stand guard over the peace of the American meadows and intervales. About five miles before the way enters Dunscore, the lowlands, flat back toward Dumfries, alter perceptibly—again a startling reminder of home, but this time of upland New England. The walls change in texture to granite boulders, giving an impression of rougher workmanship and more rugged life. Armies of small trees, in single file, march along the hedge-bordered fields, with here and there a larger hawthorn, its gnarled trunk losing itself in tumbled branches and dark green confusion of leaves. The land is still a cattle region, but higher up, on the more barren hillsides away from the road, are sheep, like dirty quartz boulders against the green-grey slopes. The tops of many of the hills are wooded, with now a predominance of evergreen: chiefly spruce and pine. Even the farmhouses, more than in any other section which Emerson had visited, reflect New England. . . .

By now, as the road creeps towards the high point of the glen, Carlyle's solitary house at upper Craigenputtock is almost in sight. Paralleling the slope of the Craig goes the way, then over the gap in the ridge through a grove of trees to the dwelling, which commands a long view of a new valley. The house is a large enough structure, much larger than New England eyes might expect to find in such a place; a real manor or grange in comparison with the few poor little farms tucked away near the beginning of the glen, in lower Craigenputtock. . . .

Within, the householders were at dinner when the "lonely, wayfaring man"—so Carlyle described him—like an apparition from the blue, announced his presence. When their first surprise was over, the Carlyles insisted that the pilgrim, who had crossed three thousand miles of land and water to seek them, spend the night, and the gig in which Emerson had planned to return to the world was sent off, to come back next day in time for connections with the evening coach from Dumfries to the South.—From "The Lonely Wayfaring Man," by TOWNSEND SCUDDER (New York: Oxford).

Air Castle
(Hokku)

THE moon in the fish pool
dreams it is sailing
on a silver sampan.

EDITH HILL CARNES

By Courtesy of the Worcester Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. FREAKE AND BABY MARY: *An Early American Portrait*

IN RECENT years there has been a pronounced interest in Americana. Folk and provincial art has certain qualities which city-bred artists envy and emulate. And so such articles as early ship figure-heads and gravestones, commercial signs and commercial portraits are looked upon with new interest and curiosity. While portraiture of the eighteenth century developed into something professional and urbane, that of the seventeenth century took its cue from the decorative and utilitarian sign painter.

One of the favorite Colonial portraits in New England is that of Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Freake and Baby Mary, owned by Mrs. William B. Schofield and Andrew Wolcott Sigourney. Its author is unknown, but, whoever he was, he possessed a fine sense of design, and an ability to communicate the character of his sitters, despite a flat rendering. Such portraitists leaned toward the flat surface. Modeling did not burden them with its exactions, demanding literalness at the expense often of texture and surface loveliness. Like medieval portrayals of mother and child, there is a certain rigidity, a lack of fullness, of pull and grasp and weight. The child does seem puppet-like, the mother's hands do not function, and yet there is that power in the artist which substitutes for these "failings" other features which enliven and enrich. It has been written that these early limners carried on the medieval tradition. It is the tendency of provincial art to hold to conventions longer, to lag behind (should we call it that?) the developments in urban centres. Provincial art, besides, leans toward the patterned and conventionalized in style.

Mrs. Freake has a modest hood tied under her chin; the "whisk" about her shoulders, the full sleeves ornamented with ribbons, the apron, the bordered skirt disclose very clearly the fashion of the day. Baby Mary's costume corresponds in diminutive fashion to her mother's. One is reminded of sixteenth century Flemish or French or German painters. Historically such portraits are of great value because of their faithful indication of detail.

D. A.

Harvesting Fruit In Norway

CIRCLING the southernmost arm of the Hardanger Fjord lies the toylike village of Ulvik, a cluster of white wooden homesteads set in an orchard garden. The world beyond seems remote to those dwelling in the valley. To the northwest, eighty miles of deep green water must be traversed before even the coastline of Bömlo is reached. Inland, steep passes lead up and over the rugged mountains whose precipitous sides shelter this fertile corner from the east winds. In spite of its remoteness, the rich harvests of fruit, for which the district is famed, bind it to the outer world more surely than could any railroad.

As the late summer sun adds a last coat of paint to the ripe fruit, the villagers prepare for several weeks of ceaseless harvesting. For a brief space, the silence of the country is broken by the hum of voices which, in the distance, sounds like the massed droning of bees. High among the branches climb the younger workers, scornful of the ladders stacked against the white farm walls. Bright red and green jerseys flash among the brown and yellow foliage as the boughs are roughly shaken. Purple egg plums and russet apples drop to the mossy ground. Rapidly the women fill the baskets of birch, placed at intervals beneath the trees. The golden greengages need no urging; they fall to the hand at a touch.

Pear and cherry trees form a shady avenue along the long white road that winds through the village. Almost over night pears have turned from green to yellow ochre. Cherries, adding yet another splash of crimson, now resemble the brilliant hues of a northern sunset.

Within a few days high-piled square boxes, filled with smaller fruits, begin to line the shores, awaiting steamer transportation to the towns. Their contents are dazzlingly reflected in the water, little more than a foot below.

Then one day, when the evening shadows cast by the great pine forests on the opposite bank steal quickly across the water, a steamer's siren is heard echoing and re-echoing round the vast amphitheater of granite cliffs. Presently the boat prepares to anchor at the miniature landing-stage, and from every corner of the orchards appear carts drawn by mules or sturdy northern ponies laden with fruit crates. When night falls, the ship's holds are filled to capacity.

With the first streak of dawn, oily smoke pours into the grey mist from the steamer's smokestack. At seven-thirty, the siren hoots farewell. A few belated passengers hurry across the tiny gangway; bells ring; slowly the boat edges out from the pier and sets her prow towards the outer world.

D. M. S.

Revealed Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world today is experiencing a conflict of opinions, beliefs, systems, man-made laws, and governments. This regrettable situation will ultimately come to an end as human thinking is touched by Truth.

This is inevitable, since there is a force more powerful than any warring method. This force is spiritual law, based upon divine Principle, and more enduring than any material ways and means. This everlasting Principle is divine Love, a power ever operative and eternal.

Centuries ago, a staunch supporter of divine law proved its availability when, in the wilderness, he applied it to human needs. Under spiritual guidance, Moses led his people out of material bondage, and provided them with sustenance in the wilderness through demonstrating the ever-presence of supply for all God's creation. Through precept and proof, he left to his followers and all successive generations an example of moral courage, love, and justice.

Later, Jesus proved the availability and practicality of spiritual law. His life purpose was thus expressed (Matthew 5:17): "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."

In briefly studying this great Teacher's works, we note that exactness, orderliness, alertness, compassion, persistence, wisdom, and foresight accompanied his demonstrations of the ever-present law of perfection underlying his unprecedented achievements. On each occasion when sickness, disease, sin, lack, and death were vanquished, there was revealed a mighty force behind his demonstrations.

This force was not human will, operating through mental suggestion. It was divine power evidenced by the healings of disease, hate, and dementia, the sudden stillness when through the tempest he calmly spoke words of assurance, and there followed "a great calm." These marvelous works were the cumulative evidence of divine power operating through spiritual law.

Jesus could prove the power of this holy influence because he understood God, Spirit, and put no trust in uncertain human methods. He who acknowledged God in these words (Matthew 6:13), "For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever," did not dominate the thought of his fellow men. Rather did he teach and practice the Golden Rule, expressing the divine nature to such an extent that he was able instantly to demonstrate the divine law which had first been established in his innermost thought.

Many centuries passed before ears were again opened to the healing power of spiritual law. And, once more, there followed conclusive proofs of its availability. Again there were manifested marvelous, though natural, healings, evidences of supply in time of need, and, withal, the reflection of the Christ-spirit as Mary Baker Eddy shared with humanity her precious discovery.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 107), Mrs. Eddy writes, "In the year 1866, I discovered the Christ Science or divine laws of Life, Truth, and Love, and named my discovery Christian Science." And on page 113 of the same book she says: "From the Infinite One in Christian Science comes one Principle and its infinite idea, and with this infinitude come spiritual rules, laws, and their demonstration, which, like the great Giver, are 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever;' for thus are the divine Principle of healing and the Christ-idea characterized in the epistle to the Hebrews."

The power of this spiritual law, which has existed throughout all time, can be demonstrated by any individual who first establishes in his conscious thinking his oneness with the Christ-spirit, and adheres to the spirit as well as the letter, of the teachings of Christian Science.

What cause for rejoicing that this Science has brought to light God's law, embracing all good! How natural that God, Spirit, should maintain and sustain His spiritual universe, inclusive of man!

We owe a debt of gratitude to the great Exemplar, whose life among men was fraught with good works, and whose teachings reveal the divine nature of God, which he so clearly reflected. Of Christ Jesus, we may humbly and prayerfully say in his own words (Matthew 5:9), "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."

What endless thanks we owe also to Christian Science for its revelation of spiritual law, and for its clear elucidation of its underlying Principle, divine Love, which enables us to demonstrate in human experience the presence and healing operation of revealed law!

Thus shall harmony reign through spiritual understanding, and the knowledge of Truth be multiplied until all people and nations shall unite in this paean of praise and acknowledgment of the omnipotence of good: "Now is come salvation, and strength, and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Das geoffenbarte Gesetz

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Welt erlebt heutzutage einen Zusammenstoß der Meinungen, Ansichten, Gewohnheiten, von Menschen aufgestellter Gesetze und Regierungsformen. Dieser bedauerliche Zustand wird schließlich aufhören, wenn das menschliche Denken Fühlung bekommt mit der Wahrheit.

Dies ist unvermeidlich, weil eine Kraft vorhanden ist, die mächtiger ist als jedes Verfahren, das auf Kampf und Streit beruht. Diese Kraft ist das geistige Gesetz, dessen Grundlage das göttliche Prinzip ist, und das viel dauernder ist als alle materiellen Mittel und Wege. Dieses immerwährende Prinzip ist die göttliche Liebe, eine Macht, stetig wirksam und unvergänglich.

Jahrhunderte sind vergangen, seitdem ein unerschütterlicher Anhänger des göttlichen Gesetzes dessen Gültigkeit bewies, als er es in der Wüste auf menschliche Bedürfnisse anwandte. Unter geistiger Leitung führte Mose sein Volk aus seiner materiellen Knechtschaft heraus und sorgte für seinen Lebensunterhalt in der Wüste, indem er den Beweis erbrachte, daß die Versorgung für die gesamte Schöpfung Gottes stets vorhanden ist. Er hinterließ durch Vorschrift und Beweis seinen Nachfolgern und allen späteren Geschlechtern ein Beispiel moralischen Mutes, der Liebe und Gerechtigkeit.

Später bewies Jesus die Brauchbarkeit und praktische Anwendbarkeit des geistigen Gesetzes. Der Zweck seines Lebens kam zum Ausdruck in den Worten (Matthäus 5:17): „Ihr sollt nicht wähnen, daß ich gekommen bin, das Gesetz oder die Propheten aufzulösen; ich bin nicht gekommen, aufzulösen, sondern zu erfüllen."

Bei einer kurzen Betrachtung der Werke dieses großen Lehrers werden wir gewahr, daß Genauigkeit, Ordnungsliebe, Wachsamkeit, Erbarmen, Standhaftigkeit, Weisheit und Voraussicht Hand in Hand gingen mit seinen Beweisen für die Tatsache, daß das Gesetz der Vollkommenheit, auf dem seine beispiellosen Werke beruhten, immer gegenwärtig ist. Jedesmal, wenn Krankheit, Leiden, Sünde, Not und Tod bezwungen wurden, enthüllte sich eine mächtige Kraft, die seinen Beweisen zugrunde lag.

Diese Kraft bestand nicht in dem menschlichen Willen, der sich bei seinem Wirken mentaler Suggestionen bedient. Es war die sichtbar gewordene göttliche Macht, wenn Krankheiten, Haß und Wahnsinn geheilt wurden, oder wenn plötzliche Stille eintrat, als er durch den Sturm hindurch ruhig Worte der Zuversicht sprach, und "da ward es ganz stille." Diese wunderbaren Werke waren ein sich immer steigernder Beweis für die göttliche Macht, die durch das geistige Gesetz wirkt.

Jesus war imstande, die Macht dieses heiligen Einwirkens zu beweisen, weil er Gott, Geist, verstand und sich nicht auf unsichere menschliche Verfahrungsweisen verließ. Er, der Gott bekannte mit den Worten (Matthäus 6:13): „Denn dein ist das Reich und die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit in Ewigkeit," übte keine Beherrschung des Denkens seiner Mitmenschen aus. Vielmehr lehrte und übte er die Goldene Regel, indem er die göttliche Natur in so hohem Grade zum Ausdruck brachte, daß er imstande war, augenblicklich Beweise für das göttliche Gesetz zu erbringen, das er sich zuvor in seinem innersten Denken zu eigen gemacht hatte.

Viele Jahrhunderte vergingen, ehe wieder jemand kam, der die Heilkraft des geistigen Gesetzes offenbar machte. Und wiederum folgten zwingende Beweise seiner Anwendbarkeit. Wiederum wurden staunenerregende Heilungen offenkundig, die jedoch ganz natürlich waren, das Erscheinen der Versorgung in Zeiten der Not, und obendrein die Widerspiegelung des Christusgeistes, als Mary Baker Eddy die Menschheit an ihrer kostbaren Entdeckung teilnehmen ließ.

Im Lehrbuch der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 107), schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Im Jahre 1866 entdeckte ich die Christus-Wissenschaft oder die göttlichen Gesetze des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe und nannte meine Entdeckung ‚Christian Science.'" Und auf Seite 113 des Buches sagt sie: „In der Christlichen Wissenschaft kommt das eine Prinzip und seine unendliche Idee von dem unendlichen Einen her, und mit dieser Unendlichkeit kommen geistige Regeln, Gesetze und deren Demonstration, die, wie der große Geber, gestern und heute, und . . . auch in Ewigkeit dieselben sind; denn also werden das göttliche Prinzip des Heilens und die Christus-Idee im Ebräerbrief gekennzeichnet."

Die Macht dieses geistigen Gesetzes, das zu allen Zeiten stets vorhanden war, kann von jedem Menschen demonstriert werden, der zuerst in seinem bewußten Denken das Einssein mit dem Christusgeist herstellt und an den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft dem Geiste wie dem Buchstaben nach festhält.

Welch ein Grund zur Freude, daß diese Wissenschaft das Gesetz Gottes, das alles Gute in sich schließt, ans Licht gebracht hat! Und wie natürlich es doch ist, daß Gott, Geist, sein geistiges Weltall einschließlich des Menschen erhält und versorgt!

Innigsten Dank sind wir dem großen Vorbild schuldig, dessen Leben unter den Menschen so überreich an guten Werken war, und dessen Lehren die heilige Natur Gottes offenbaren, die er so klar widerspiegelte. Von Christus Jesus können wir demütigen und frommen Sinnes mit seinen eigenen Worten sagen (Matthäus 5:9): „Selig sind die Friedfertigen; denn sie werden Gottes Kinder heißen."

Welch unendlichen Dank wir auch der Christlichen Wissenschaft schulden für die Offenbarung des geistigen Gesetzes und für die klare Erläuterung des ihr zugrunde liegenden Prinzips, der göttlichen Liebe, was uns befähigt, in unseren menschlichen Erfahrungen Beweise für die Gegenwärtigkeit und die heilende Wirkung des geoffenbarten Gesetzes zu erbringen.

So soll durch geistiges Verständnis Eintracht herrschen und die Kenntnis der Wahrheit ausgebreitet werden, bis alle Völker und Nationen einstimmen in das Triumphlied zur Ehre und Anerkennung der Allmacht des Guten: „Nun ist das Heil und die Kraft und das Reich unseres Gottes geworden und die Macht seines Christus."

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Discoveries

THE place first visioned is not always found
But something of its glamor leads the way,
By storied peaks and strange enchanted ground,
Through desert, thunderous strait, and jeweled bay.
And first-found places have but opened more
On distance vibrant in the widened view—
The heights against the stars, some curve of shore
Unguessed, some world with morning breaking through!

So ships and lonely blazers of the trail
Have come on continents, and land behind
The mountain walls; so thoughts set valiant sail
In search of treasure islands in the mind . . .
We all may gain new valleys and clear springs,
Lost lanes, and upland pastures stirred by wings.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 13–15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1937

Parole Favored By U. S. When Free of Politics

But Must Be Competently Applied, Aide Tells Providence Parley

Life Terms Urged

Remedy for Sex Offenses, Lyman Argues; For Segregation, Too

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25 (AP) —The Department of Justice thoroughly indorses the principle of parole "when parole is administered efficiently by duly qualified persons —free from political or other improper influence," Myri Alexander of the United States Bureau of Prisons told the delegates at the closing session of the New England Probation Conference here this morning.

However, he said, "if normal controls seeking restoration of the individual to the community as a law-abiding citizen do not take root, then return to the institution should occur."

Earlier, Richard B. McSweeney, chief United States probation officer for Massachusetts, stressed the need of having complete studies made of persons found guilty before any sentences are imposed.

"At the present time," Mr. McSweeney told delegates, "When vicious attacks are being made on parole boards all over the country for their leniency with criminals, we should be doubly careful in our selection of probations. . . . My plea today is that no case in the superior courts of this country be disposed of without a thorough pre-sentence investigation."

Other Speakers

Other speakers this morning were Eliza C. Griffin, director of parole at Connecticut Reformatory for Boys, Meriden; Burt R. Cooper, New Hampshire State Parole Board member; George H. Cohen, former Assistant United States District Attorney at Hartford, and Charles L. Chute of the National Probation Association.

Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, last night recommended life terms in prison for sex offenders and permanent segregation of such types from other prisoners in all institutions.

Addressing the conference, he declared improved handling could be brought about by centralizing release authority under one person, preferably a superior court justice.

Reviewing the case of Howard Long, who recently confessed the slaying of a New Hampshire boy after his parole from the Bridgewater, Mass., state farm, Mr. Lyman asserted that every loophole must be closed to prevent a recurrence of such a crime.

For Life Commitment

"The laws must be changed in such a way that the sex-perverted offenders may be committed for life," he insisted. "Release of mental defectives and sex perverts must be concentrated under a central authority and one only—in my opinion, a superior court judge."

Present procedure in Massachusetts, he said, allowed the parole board and districts and probate courts to release such prisoners with no competent reports required from doctors or other officials.

"If parole is to be continued, it must be administered in such a way that it protects the people," Mr. Lyman declared.

Dolan Faces Prospect Of Grand Jury Action

In Boston Today

Foley Considers Criminal Action

District Attorney William J. Foley announced at noon today he is "considering placing the Dolan case before the grand jury." Beyond that single statement, Mr. Foley refused to discuss the matter. His announcement was interpreted at the Court House and City Hall, however, to mean that he will push the Dolan case into criminal proceedings.

Mr. Foley, who has announced his candidacy for Mayor of Boston, made his statement almost within an hour after the final decree in the city of Boston's suit against Dolan had been handed down from Judge Edward F. Hanify of the Superior Court.

According to this decree, or final word on the case, Mr. Dolan owes the city $7472 in interest charges in addition to the sum of $171,599 established by the Supreme Court last week as the amount Dolan must pay back to the city. The grand total which Mr. Dolan now owes is $179,071. This figure was reached at a conference in the judge's chamber at the courthouse this morning between Judge Hanify, Corporation Counsel Henry E. Foley and Thomas H. Mahoney, counsel for Mr. Dolan.

This was the conference preliminary to Judge Hanify's handing down of the final decree in the city's suit in equity against Mr. Dolan. It ends this phase of the case. As City Treasurer under former Mayor James M. Curley, Mr. Dolan was heavily bonded. This bond, it is learned, has not expired, so that the city will probably ask the bonding company to make good. That company, in turn, can turn to Mr. Dolan for recovery.

Brookline Plans Street Building

Brookline launched today its first street building program in three years, a plan to build approximately 1½ miles of street to keep pace with the demand for the development of new residential areas. The work will be done at a cost of about $150,000 in various parts of the town and under the so-called betterment act, which means that the entire cost of construction is assessed on abutters in annual apportionments over a period of 20 years and the town is thus reimbursed for the money expended.

Although the twon stands, the major part of the expense of service installations and drains and sewers, it borrows money at 2 per cent and charges 6 per cent per annum on the assessments. All assessments constitute liens on the property abutting the new streets and as such are collectible without entailing litigation so that the town is certain of the return of its original inyestment.

Milk Control Hearing Monday

The battle to scrap the Federal milk market code which calls for a milk pool and uniform prices to farmers will reach a climax on Monday when 32 dealers will be heard at an administrative review of complaints at the Federal building, it was announced today by the Department of Agriculture.

This hearing will give Greater Boston dealers their chance to answer farm interests who have fought for an all-New England milk pool and obtained it through Federal supervision of the Boston milk market.

Judge Murray To Quit Bench

Placed in the hands of Gov. Charles F. Hurley today was the resignation of Judge Michael J. Murray, oldest judge in point of service with the Boston Municipal Court, who seeks to take advantage of the new law permitting justices to retire after 70 years of age on three-quarters of their regular salary.

Judge Murray has been nearly 31 years in the service of the local court, having begun his work here in December, 1906. His resignation will become effective upon acceptance by the governor. The post pays $9000 a year. Thus Judge Murray's pension will be $6750.

The Boston Municipal Court associate justice is the second judge to retire from a comparatively high-salaried post to take advantage of the new pension act. Recently Chief Justice Walter Perley Hall of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, retired from his $13,000-a-year position to accept a $9750 annual pension.

Ancients Soon To Invade Canada

An armed military force from the United States will invade New Brunswick on Oct. 4. But the invasion, despite the presence of arms, will not mean war between the world's most friendly neighbors, United States and Canada.

The brilliantly clad Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston will be the invading force bent upon its annual fall field day, at St. John, N. B. The party will sail from Boston Oct. 3 and return on Oct. 6.

Notwithstanding the company's peaceful intent, considerable red tape had to be slashed to allow an armed military force to leave the United States and enter New Brunswick. The approval of the United States war department was necessary.

Steamer Saint John of the Eastern Steamship Lines has been chartered for the trip. The party of 200 Ancients will use the ship as a hotel. The 62nd Fusileers and a detachment of regular British troops will escort the Ancients at St. John. Mayor MacLaren plans to entertain the visitors, and the Lieutenant Governor General will review the company.

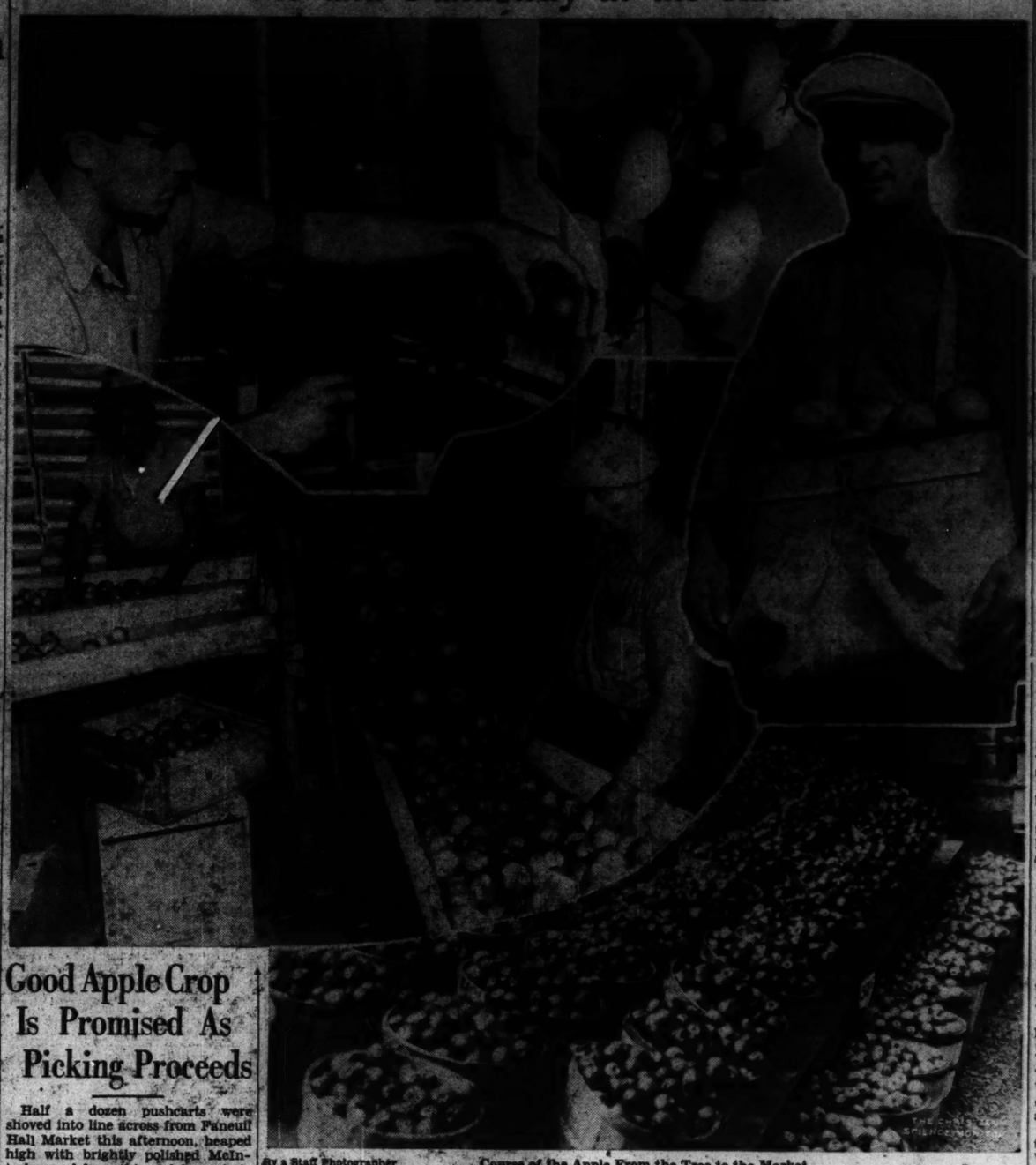
Bay State Plans To Protest Rates

Massachusetts was ready to cooperate today with the other New England states in a fight against a new freight rate schedule harmful to New England following Gov. Charles F. Hurley's appointment yesterday of the three Massachusetts members to a New England protest committee.

The Governor's appointees are Col. John J. Higgins of Springfield, attorney and member of the Governor's military staff; Frank J. O'Donnell of Needham, shoe manufacturer, and Joseph Pierce Quilty of Nahant, retired superintendent of station service on the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The New England committee will appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission to protest the proposed rates which New England Governors at the Eastern States Exposition in Springfield declared would aid manufacturers in the South to the detriment of New England.

Pie and Pandowdy in the Raw



By a Staff Photographer — Course of the Apple From the Tree to the Market

Good Apple Crop Is Promised As Picking Proceeds

Half a dozen pushcarts were shoved into line across from Faneuil Hall Market this afternoon, heaped high with brightly polished McIntoshes and from this and from similar displays in their neighborhood groceries Boston knew the 1937 New England apple season was in high gear.

Pickers have been in the orchards for several weeks now and a survey today of crop prospects in New England indicated a good year, the best since 1933.

The New England crop this year is placed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at 9,180,000 bushels. This compares with the 5,270,000 bushels of last year (a very poor year), and the 8,723,000 bushels over the five-year average, 1928 to 1932.

That this year can hardly be called a bumper crop year lies in the fact that for the past several years New England, particularly certain portions of Massachusetts, have been planting new trees and their maturity and consequent increased bearing have been anticipated. The McIntosh, for example, which now seems to be the most favored variety, will produce about 66 per cent of the variety's possible total. Baldwin, another favorite and a native of Massachusetts, will produce about 45 per cent of a full crop. Wealthys are also doing well.

Prices were strong as the season opened, indicating that a $4,000,000 crop might be registered when final computations are made Jan. 1.

Massachusetts now exceeds her New England neighbors as an apple producing state and presently stands ninth among all the states of the Union in apple growing. That apples are probably destined to play an increasing part in Massachusetts agriculture is indicated by the fact that Middlesex County now ranks sixth of all counties in the United States in the number of young trees and Worcester county ranks 13th.

McIntosh production has jumped 50 to 75 per cent during the past five years. This apple, however, must be picked quickly, within two weeks of ripening, and must be sold or placed in cold storage at once, for it is a soft, easily damaged apple.

Truck Strikers Delay Hartford Store Deliveries

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 25 (AP) —Pickets halted local retail delivery trucks for a time today, the first offensive against local deliveries during the 18-day truck drivers' strike.

About 60 pickets gathered outside the shipping entrance of G. Fox's department store. Thirty of the store's trucks stood idle in the yard in the early hours because an official of the store said he feared an attempt to move them would result in violence. However, by midmorning the picket lines began to break up and the trucks were started out a few at a time.

Peter Tracy, president of the local machinists' union, said the Central Labor Union held a preliminary meeting last night, at which it was voted to give financial aid to the strikers and to arrange a joint meeting of all locals affiliated or eligible to join the organization.

He said it was probable union men might refuse to work for companies antagonistic to the union truck drivers.

The latest violence occurred today in nearby Windsor when a truck owned by the Roberts Express Company of Manchester, N. H., overturned there. Deputy Sheriff Maurice Kennedy said the driver, George Lavisque of Lawrence, Mass., told him a passenger car attempted to crowd the larger vehicle off the road and a collision occurred. The truck overturned, but the driver escaped injury and damage was slight.

Foliage Turning In White Mountains

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Sept. 25

The second in a weekly series of "autumn foliage conditions" bulletins issued today by the state planning and development commission shows that the foliage is beginning to change in Berlin, Franconia and Pinkham Notches, Grafton, Warner and Concord.

Drop WPA and Pay Relief Bill at Home, Selectman Urges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 25—For years the town of Weymouth has been trying in various ways to publicize itself as a good place to live in. Today came the prize proposal—that the town break away from the WPA and return control of welfare relief to local sources.

Declaring that such action would bring national attention to Weymouth as a town seeking to retrieve its taxpayers from "the high costs of administering relief," Everett E. Callahan, chairman of the Board of Selectmen, asserted his intention today of carrying the fight against "WPA supervision" into the next regular town meeting.

Until then, he said, the town will learn from him and his supporters of patronage in connection with WPA operations by which "administrators of local relief are holding on to the Federal program, not for the benefit of the workers on relief, but to provide themselves with salaried positions."

The board's chairman could see no better way of publicizing the town than to let the nation know that it was opposed to high administrative costs "as evident in WPA operations." Although set back by a 3 to 1 vote of selectmen in his effort to have the town reject all future Federal relief projects, Mr. Callahan refused to admit defeat, but will ask for a vote by citizens.

To keep 188 persons on WPA pay rolls, he said, the town is paying out $60,000 a year from its own pockets. Rising costs of WPA materials, he added, have made economy almost impossible on present projects. And he pointed out that economy was jeopardized further by the increasingly large slice of WPA funds which never find the way to wage-earners' pockets.

"Let's face this situation squarely," the selectman remarked, "instead of building monuments to long-forgotten Indians and trying to make water run uphill as a disguise for work relief."

At one time, Mr. Callahan recalled, Weymouth had 500 to 600 on WPA rolls. Since then this number has been cut to 188. But the high overhead still continues, according to the selectman, who finds that Weymouth now "pays $7 to get $9 from the Federal Government."

Mr. Callahan also questioned whether all WPA funds going into the pockets of wage earners actually went to worthy recipients. For instance, a brick mason known to Mr. Callahan as a WPA worker is also known to buy a new car regularly.

New Haven Road Ordered to Run Trains to Cape

An order of the Public Utilities Commission that 10 trains and 20 stations serving commuters south of Boston on the Old Colony division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad be kept in service brought no response from railroad officials today.

A spokesman for the New Haven declared that the order had been received and was being given "due consideration."

Trains which the commission's order compels the railroad to operate are: Round trip, Yarmouth to Provincetown; round trip, Boston and Medway; two trains Boston to Taunton; Boston to Fall River; Boston to New Bedford; Walpole to Boston; and Campello to Middleboro.

Thirty-nine trains, however, have been cut off by the commission's order. These are described as "in-between" trains which operate at other than rush hours. It is understood that these cuts will be effective tomorrow, the day new timetables go into effect with standard time.

Whether the commission's order will require the railroad to put out new timetables overnight could not be learned from company officials. However, Abraham C. Webber, chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, stated that since new schedules were to go into effect tomorrow and since "probably some of the timetables have been prepared" the railroad is probably faced "with confusion" this week end.

Stations which would have been affected by the New Haven's plan were on many of the routes where reduction in train service had also been sought. On the Yarmouth to Provincetown branch the road had planned to abandon train service entirely, eliminating all stations on this branch.

In addition to the order of the commission, Mr. Webber expressed doubt in addition that the railroad had acted legally on its entire proposal. Under the law the railroad is required to post a notice 30 days in advance in any station where service is to be abandoned. In this case, he said, the New Haven announced its plans on Sept. 7, effective Sept. 26th.

Residents in the smaller towns who would have been affected if the entire plan to cut off the 49 trains and 36 stations had been allowed to pass had "barely time to catch their breath," Mr. Webber said, between the time of the announcement and the day of its effect.

Stearns Head Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MT. VERNON, N. H.—Arthur French Stearns, for the last thirty years headmaster of the Stearns School here, has retired and joined the factulty of Proctor Academy in Andover, N. H.

WPA a Whip For Connery, Sirois Alleges

Republican Produces Job Letter and Complaint by Ex-Foreman

Truck Use Charged

Democrat Seeking Seat of Brother Denies 'Coercion'

By a Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 25—The WPA is being whipped into a "gigantic political machine" to guarantee the election of Lawrence J. Connery of Lynn, Democratic candidate, to fill the vacant seventh Congressional district seat, State Representative Edward D. Sirois, his Republican opponent, charged today.

Mr. Connery, brother and secretary to the late Representative William D. Connery (D) of Massachusetts, and Representative Sirois are entering the final week of their campaign. Next Tuesday, Sept. 28, is election day.

To back his WPA charges against Mr. Connery, Representative Sirois produced a photostatic copy of a letter Mr. Connery wrote to a WPA applicant on Sept. 20, notifying the man of his acceptance. The letter was written on congressional stationary by Mr. Connery. His name had been substituted for that of his brother.

Representative Sirois charged that the man appointed to the WPA job had previously been a stanch Sirois supporter.

The Republican candidate also produced an affidavit signed by Ralph H. Walker of Peabody, a WPA foreman, who stated he had been demoted and then dismissed because he refused to certify a payroll crediting men with working on Sept. 14, primary day, when actually they were at the polls working for Mr. Connery's nomination.

Mr. Connery today denied the photostatic letter was "evidence of coercion in connection with the WPA" and emphatically declared "there is no whipping into line of WPA workers in the interest of my candidacy." He denied knowing anything about the Walker case.

From WPA headquarters in Boston came a statement that Mr. Walker had been appointed foreman on Sept. 7 to fill a vacancy. After serving Sept. 7, 8 and 9 as foreman, he failed to qualify, the headquarters reported, and was reclassified as laborer, effective Sept. 13. Thus, according to the records, Mr. Walker would not be authorized to sign payrolls on Sept. 14.

Mr. Connery said that as secretary to his late brother he had received numerous applications for WPA and other relief work, and when he was notified of an applicant's acceptance he was only to glad to pass the information along.

Meanwhile, Representative Sirois issued several more charges against Mr. Connery in connection with the WPA. He charged that Connery workers threatened women on a WPA sewing project in Lawrence with the loss of their jobs if they failed to attend Connery rallies and meetings. He also declared similar activity had been planned in Peabody, but the Mayor had posted police to protect the workers from threats.

Representative Sirois also claimed possession of numerous other affidavits in which WPA workers swear they lost their positions because they failed to back the Connery candidacy.

Workers had been told WPA aid would be withdrawn from the seventh congressional district if Representative Sirios was elected, the Republican candidate added.

"The WPA," he asserted, "is being completely mobilized in the interest of the Connery candidacy. It is the most flagrant thing of its kind I have seen."

Mr. Sirois also declared that WPA trucks were being used to carry Connery workers from place to place, and that women on a Lynn project were laid off because they forgot to vote on Sept. 14.

Strike of News Guild Starts in Waterbury

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept 25 (AP) —Eight editorial employees of the Waterbury Democrat, an evening newspaper here, went on strike yesterday and began picketing the plant.

The strike is supported by the Waterbury Newspaper Guild, a unit of the National Newspaper Guild. Higher wages and other concessions are sought.

Vermont Senator Pleads for Civil Liberties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Sept. 25 — Senator Warren R. Austin told the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution at the opening session of their 38th annual convention at St. Albans on Wednesday, that the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution coincides with a rebirth of liberty in this country.

"Assuming," he said, "that the social objectives of the New Deal are desirable, assuming that the entire program is good, although many things in it are considered to be bad, the cost of it would damage us beyond recovery in this generation. I do not refer solely to financial cost—this is very grave. The first session of the 75th Congress appropriated 9½ billion dollars. The national debt is being increased in huge amounts — taxes mount, cost of living necessarily increases and real wages decline, even though money wages grow. However, this cost is insignificant compared with the cost in higher values paid by the American people." Senator Austin enumerated objections to the New Deal, as follows:

Restriction of freedom to contract, to work, to determine one's compensation; restriction of freedom to sow and reap, to manufacture and trade; menace to freedom of speech, of the press, of religious worship; loss of equal protection of the laws of privacy and security from unreasonable searches and seizures. Threat against fair trials by an independent judiciary; danger of individuals and minorities suffering from oppression by an unlimited government.

These things "and other vital rights which the people are asked to surrender," the Senator said, "are of immensely greater value than the solvency of the country financially, because, without them, real security and happiness cannot be enjoyed by people however rich in goods they may be.

"The awakening of the American people to block the most important legislation of the New Deal during the last session of Congress, by preserving the independence of the Supreme Court to defend the people against the Government when unconstitutional exercises of power is attempted against them, was the most momentous event in the history of the Constitution since the Civil War."

Court Rulings Awarded

Rulings on two appeals in prosecution, arising from the Marble Savings Bank (of Rutland) litigation and in the long contested Hanrahan will case, are expected to be among the important decisions of the Vermont Supreme Court at the opening of the Fall term on Oct. 5.

The high court is also expected to make a ruling in mandamus proceedings brought against the auditor of accounts on his refusal to issue his warrant for a $3000 claim approved by the last session of the General Assembly in behalf of Mrs. Anna Gross of Richford.

Interest will center, however, on

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with showers late tonight or Sunday; somewhat cooler late Sunday; moderate northeasterly winds increasing to fresh, possibly strong off the coast.

Maine: Rain beginning late tonight or Sunday; cooler in the interior Sunday.

Vermont: Showers beginning late tonight or Sunday and in extreme north portion tonight.

All Other New England States: Showers beginning late tonight or Sunday; cooler in the interior Sunday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast winds probably reaching gale force over north portion; showers tonight; rain Sunday.

Weather Outlook for the Period From Sept. 27 to Oct. 2, Inclusive: North and Middle Atlantic States—The week will be generally fair except for rain along the north Atlantic coast at beginning; cool first part of week; warmer toward middle and cooler at end.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	57	Minneapolis	42	42
Bermuda	78	73	New Orleans	74	76
Chicago	52	52	New York	60	64
Denver	58	54	Norfolk	62	66
Helena	36	34	Philadelphia	66	62
Kansas City	48	48	St. Louis	56	56
Los Angeles	60	60	San Francisco	62	62
Miami	72	76	Washington	56	54

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 25.
B—Minimum Sept. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 3:24 p. m.; height, 10.9 feet.
Sunday, 3:12 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 3:32 p. m.; height, 10.5 feet.
Monday, 4:17 a. m.; height, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:07 tonight.
Light all vehicles at 6:06 Sunday night.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
Gilbert Miller's production of "Victoria Regina," by Laurence Housman. Starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinées Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and Geo. S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Colonial—
"To Quito and Back," starring Sylvia Sidney and Leslie Banks. Ben Hecht's play presented by the Theater Guild, Inc. 8:30. Matinées Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

State and Orpheum—

"Dead End," starring Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea, Humphrey Bogart and others. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m. Both theaters: 1:30, 4:15, 7:15, 10:10. Also "It Can't Last Forever," with Ralph Bellamy and Betty Furness. Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Modern—
"Stella Dallas," starring Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Anne Shirley and Alan Hale. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Footloose Heiress." 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Boston—
"Saturday's Heroes," featuring Van Heflin and Marian Marsh. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Milton Berle, with his radio show.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
Bing Crosby and Martha Raye in "Double or Nothing." 9, 11:40 a. m., 2:20, 5, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Varsity Show," featuring Dick Powell, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians. Fenway: 2:25, 5:30, 9:15. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 9:15. Also "Charlie Chan on Broadway," with Warner Oland. Fenway: 1:15, 4:40, 8:05 Paramount: 9:35, a. m., 1, 4:35, 8.

Uptown—
"Love Under Fire," featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 2:30, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "Flight From Glory," with Chester Morris and Whitney Bourne. 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 9.

University—
"Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Marry the Girl," with Mary Boland and Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Exeter—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Parnell." 3, 5:38, 8:35. Also "Coronation." 2:10, 5:08, 7:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Born Reckless," with Brian Donlevy, Barton MacLane and Rochelle Hudson. 2:05, 5:10, 8:20. Also "Stella Dallas," with Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles and Anne Shirley. 3:30, 6:35, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"Spanish Earth." 1:40, 3:20, 5:05, 6:50, 8:20, 10:05. Also "News of the Day," 1, 3:40, 4:10, 6, 7:60, 9:15.

Tremont—
Freddie Bartholomew in "Little Lord Fauntleroy." 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:15. Also "Café Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 10:05.

Hub—
"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Keith Memorial—
"Vogues of 1938," starring Warner Baxter and Joan Bennett. 10 a. m., 1:00, 4:00, 7:00, 10:00. Also "The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey. 2:50, 6:00, 9:00.

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Siam," "Life of the Northern Seals," "Sports Greatest Thrills," "Stranger Than Fiction," Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts. 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Set Clocks Back One Hour Tonight

New Englanders are reminded that time turns back in its flight one hour tonight.

The 60 minutes of additional daylight invested in by the country at large last May will be lost to late home goers but regained by early risers as daylight saving time returns to standard time requirements at 2 a. m. Sunday morning.

In some small communities, in New York state, for instance, daylight saving will remain in effect until Sept. 30, while other spots such as Labrador and Newfoundland hold over until Oct. 2, following a policy in certain European countries and the British Isles. But New Englanders need only the blanket reminder that "tonight is the night" and it is best to do it tonight rather than forget it tomorrow.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Dead End"

Like its stage predecessor of the same name, "Dead End," the new film at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, proves a notable exception to the axiom that good theater and good sociology cannot be combined without sacrificing one to the other. Mr. Kingsley has punctuated his indignant social document with the exclamation point of an intensely exciting drama, and made striking entertainment into the bargain.

The title, "Dead End," derives from the locale in which the play passes—one of New York's East Side streets which runs down to the river. Here, flush against each other, lie luxurious terrace apartments and squalid tenements.

"Dead End" is not just one story, however, it is several stories. It is the story of a notorious gangster who returns to his boyhood neighborhood to find a broken mother who hates him and a sweetheart who has gone on the streets; it is the story of a young architect whose years of study have landed him nothing better than a job as a sign painter; of a girl who sees her younger brother being molded into a gangster by environment and bad companions.

Behind all this, "Dead End" is the story of a city whose mighty, skyscraping shafts are built upon the rotten foundations of human misery. Although Samuel Goldwyn, the producer, has made the film hero a he-man instead of a cripple, and has tagged the drama with a roof-top gun-fight finish, the message of "Dead End" is not obscured.

William Wyler, the director, has intensified the dramatic suspense in certain instances with the aid of Gregg Toland's camera work and the excellent settings. The theme, it is true, is limited to a smaller area than is customary in the films but we found that constant repetitions of the same locale failed to become monotonous.

As in the stage play, the spontaneity of the youngsters who were shipped from Broadway to Hollywood to play the "gang"—Billy Halop, Huntz Hall, Bobby Jordan, Leo Gorcey, Gabriel Dell and Bernard Punsly—leaves a vivid impression upon the spectator. The brilliancy of their performances arises from an achievement seldom permitted screen children—the childish luxury of being natural. It would be unjust and undiscerning, however, not to mention the fine playing of Humphrey Bogart, Sylvia Sidney, Claire Trevor and Marjorie Main. Joel McCrea and Wendy Barrie are pleasantly convincing.

It seemed curious that the sounds of waterfront traffic, so important in creating effect for the play, were entirely omitted from the film. This deficiency, however, will not alter the fact that "Dead End" is a film to be seen and not forgotten.

"It Can't Last Forever," the co-feature with Ralph Bellamy, Betty Furness and Robert Armstrong, is an amusing comedy about the trials and tribulations of a fake fakir.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Wanger's "Vogues of 1938," which opened yesterday at the Keith Memorial Theater, is the sort of film which causes Communists to write about the disintegration of capitalism and the fall of the upper bourgeoisie. In technicolor, Mr. Wanger considers such weighty matters as the clothing problems among the females of the ultra rich. Any other week, it might pass as just one more musical. But with "Dead End" in town, it brings home forcefully the utter shallowness and the pallid quality of much that Hollywood produces — even when it comes in technicolor.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Vogues of 1938" is one of the more obnoxious examples of the story about maladjustment among the millionaires. A poor little rich girl (Joan Bennett), revolting aginst marrying a stuffy financier (Allan Mowbray), gets a job modelling for an "exclusive" dress shop and being taken to night clubs by the attractive proprietor (Warner Baxter) who is already married. After his wife with her theatrical aspirations and the stuffy millionaire with a rival dress shop (run by Mischa Auer) have almost ruined him, Mr. Baxter puts on a stupendous fashion show, thus reviving the waning faith of his creditors, marries Miss Bennett and they ride home in a milk wagon.

The picture is photographed artistically in the loveliest color we have seen to date. It has many attractive modernistic settings and one good song "That Old Feeling."

A subject which would really have merited color photography furnishes the background for "The Lady Fights Back," with Kent Taylor and Irene Hervey doing the fighting against magnificent woodland scenes.

J. D. B.

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October 6th — PRINCIPLES OF HARMONY AND COMPOSITION—the elements of good design in interior decoration.—LUCY D. TAYLOR.

October 13th — CORRECT DRAPERY TREATMENTS — the selection, making and installation of draperies with suggestive schemes. —JANET LITTLE.

October 20th — PERIOD FURNITURE—a comprehensive survey of the important English and Colonial Periods of Interior Decoration and Furniture. —SHERRILL WHITON

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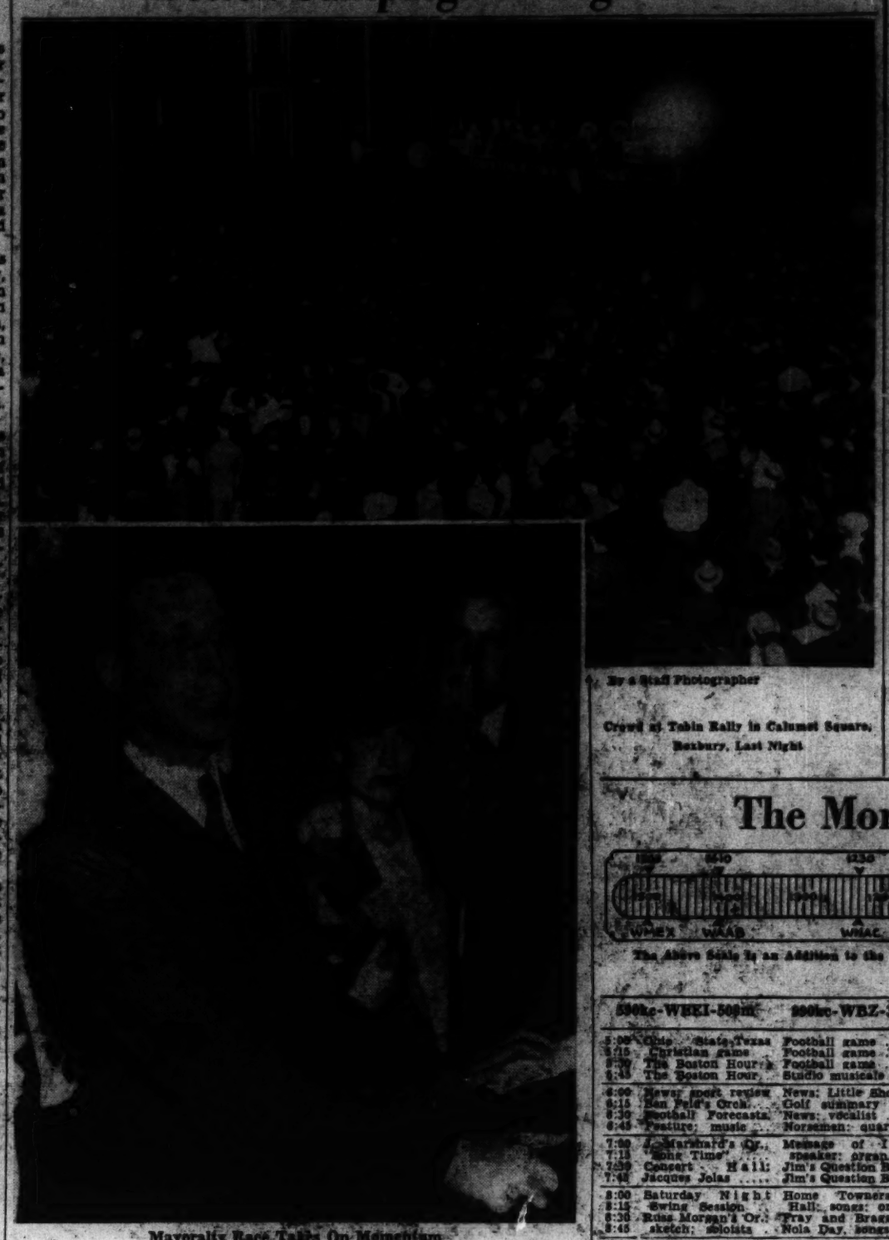
Boston Campaign in High Gear



By a Staff Photographer

Crowd at Tobin Rally in Calumet Square, Roxbury, Last Night

Mayoralty Race Takes On Momentum

Candidate Maurice J. Tobin in Action

Boston 'Old Guard' Challenged By 'Youngsters' on Mayoralty

Political leadership by Boston's established veterans faced a challenge from younger voters of the city today after last night's rally in Calumet Square, Roxbury, in behalf of Maurice J. Tobin—the first major rally of the campaign.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 persons filled the square to cheer Mr. Tobin in his throwing down the gage to the old order in Boston politics. He called for a new deal in the city whose government is "now in a shaky financial condition." And he promised that as mayor he would correct conditions at City Hall even if it takes "some little time" and will place the city in a position once again "to live within its income."

"I don't blame the present Mayor for the financial plight of the city," said Mr. Tobin. ". . . But there are two candidates in this fight who between them have served the city as Mayor for 16 out of the last 25 years and who are the real responsible parties for the present condition of the city."

He declared that as Mayor he would take vigorous action in the matter of metropolitan district assessments. Pointing out that in 1937 Boston contributed more than $3,000,000 to the M. D. C. water debt, Mr. Tobin pledged himself "to insist" that this law be changed "and that before any expenses are incurred by the Metropolitan District Commission the Mayor of Boston approve those charges."

The entire rally was received with excellent response. Mr. Tobin was cheered for more than 10 minutes on his arrival; his address was interrupted several times by cheers, and the prolonged applause at its end was cut short by fireworks. A feature of the fireworks was a huge sign in red, green and white flares portraying a profile of Mr. Tobin and reading: "Roxbury Welcomes Maurice Tobin, Boston's Next Mayor."

Preliminary speakers included Frederick R. Sullivan, present chairman of the School Committee and candidate for re-election; William Arthur Reilly, one-time member of the School Committee and now general chairman of the Tobin campaign, and City Councilor John J. Doherty.

O'Hara Wins Delay In Effort to Avoid Track Receivership

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 25 (AP)—Walter E. O'Hara of the Narragansett Park race track enjoyed a weekend breathing spell today in his fight to avert receivership for his track and ouster of himself as managing director.

For Mr. O'Hara it was a chance to lay defenses for a series of legal engagements opening next week with a decision on the receivership proposal.

Judge Alexander Alexander L. Churchill of Superior Court promised to rule Monday at 2 p. m. on a request of track counsel for dismissal of a receivership petition brought by former probate Judge Henry E. Crowe, self-styled minority stockholder.

Mr. Crowe told the court that stockholders would suffer through depreciation of their holdings because of the state racing commission's efforts to remove Mr. O'Hara.

Track lawyers asserted, on the other hand, that Judge Crowe's petition should be thrown out because, they said, he had not presented adequate proof he was a stockholder and because the track was solvent.

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Cheney Puts 248 Houses on Block At Manchester

MANCHESTER, Conn., Sept. 25 (AP)—Cheney Brothers, silk and velvet manufacturers, put under the hammer this week 122 additional pieces of property, mostly private dwellings, in their effort to auction off 248 of them in three days.

The auctioneer's hammer fell yesterday on 105 houses which netted the company an estimated $313,000. The entire sale involves real estate with an assessed valuation of about $1,232,000.

It was regarded as the largest single sale of private dwellings ever recorded in New England and was being carried on by Samuel T. Freeman and Company of Boston as agents for the concern.

Besides private homes, garages will be sold as well as business sites.

In yesterday's opening bidding, many persons occupying houses as tenants bought their own homes. Between 3000 and 4000 persons trailed the auctioneers as they disposed of the real estate at the rate of one house every four minutes.

One of the largest sales on record in yesterday's bidding was that of 12 houses to Moriarty Brothers, operators of a filling station. The new owners said they would not raise rents if tenants desired to remain on the premises.

Colored Shoe for Fall

Colored patent leathers are used in many attractive fall shoes.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It seems that the glitter and elegance promised for the coming season isn't limited to the fair sex by any means. Because the men are coming in for their share . . . though it's more in the line of jewelry. Oh, nothing really new; that is, as far as the items themselves are concerned . . but new insofar as their unusually fine styling is concerned.

Traditional evening garb will be highlighted with jewelry accessories that show more than a trace of ingenuity in styling, and it will be more than a bit colorful. Men's jewelry, being rather small anyhow, won't be too-too noticeable in color, but just enough so that it highlights stark black or midnight blue.

Hickok has done things about the regular cuff-links and studs sets. And the result is a set of links, vest jewel buttons and shirt studs, in mother of pearl . . gold finished. There are four vest buttons, and the links have the popular airline shank; which makes them go in easily. Which ought to be more than appreciated. Or you may have it in midnight blue stones in the links, vest buttons and studs. But, if the man's desire for a dash of color goes even further . . then you may satisfy him with wine colored crystal sets; still by Hickok.

Naturally the braces worn formally aren't the gay striped affairs that men parade around in during the day. For then it is that they strike a conservative note, and go in for black and white patterns of small figures and stripes. And silver buckles give the evening jewelry touch. Then, too, you'll note that the good old Waldemar chain is back in our midst. Just another evidence of the return to elegance in accessories. This time it's a fine linked dress chain, worn with a modern designed pen-knife; usually in black and silver.

♣♣♣

This Jersey Dress Aid to Job-Getting

All the books on the subject tell you to dress in a very simple, businesslike manner when you're out in search of a job. And all we could think of when we saw this jersey dress at Jordan's was that it was just the dress we'd wear if we were job-hunting. And then we'd proceed to practically live in it once we'd acquired it (both the job and the dress). It's one of those perfectly plain dresses of fine jersey that has long, warm sleeves that are smooth and tight fitting. Two little pockets grace the top, a wide belt girdles it, and oodles of pleats flow through the skirt. Topping it is a trim little white collar that you can keep all starched up at all times. The price is $16.95, the colors are wine, black and oxford.

♣♣♣

Robes and Pajamas In Polka Dot Cotton

Presumably designed for the college girl who finds herself traipsing back and forth through corridors, but equally as useful and attractive for the stay-at-home who is continually dashing about the house, is the robe and pajama set at R. H. Stearns in polka dot cotton. The pajamas are two piece; plenty long, and so designed that there's plenty of room for comfortable sleeping; even though you sleep with your knee under your chin! (They tell us that girls often come in and complain that they can't assume these odd positions in some of the night-wear; it's so skimpy, so this problem has been relieved in this instance.) The robe matches, of course, and it makes a right cute outfit altogether. In navy, brown, wine, copen blue with small white dots spattered around with precision. Most inexpensive for all this . . . $2.65 gives you everything.

♣♣♣

'Two-Faced' Bonnet a Smart Affair

We noticed that two of the smartest hats worn at the luncheon given in honor of Lucien Lelong yesterday were those black bonnet affairs that are worn back on the head, and dolled up with either a veil that comes down over the face and is put on up in under the brim. Or a veil that covers the crown and then floats and floats down in the back. But the idea is that they're rather dressy, and every girl who wants one can't afford too many hats. So we were intrigued with the idea of the "Two-faced" bonnet in felt, at Filene's. Because, first of all, it's only $2.95. And next because for regular businesslike wear you can make it an off the face model. But on short notice you can flip the brim down, add a veil and go in for glamour.

Janet Trost

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1500kc-WMEX-200m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Ohio State-Texas Football game		Local sports	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:15 Christian game Football game		Sports reports; music	Sport reports; records	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour; Football game		Kaltenmeyer's Kinder-	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
5:45 The Boston Hour; Studio musicale		garten; sketch	Sport reports; records	Junior Variety Show
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Ben Feld's Orch.	Golf summary	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Football Forecasts	News; vocalist	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Feature; music	Norsemen; quartet	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 J. Marshall's Or.,	Message of Israel:	Top Hatters; orchestra	News Service	String rhythm band
7:15 "Your Time"	speaker; organ	Top Hatters; pianist	Pacific Southwest tennis	"Jungle Jim"
7:30 Concert Hall;	Jim's Question Bee	Dramatic sketch	finals	Songs New and Old
7:45 Jacques Jolas	Jim's Question Bee	Kemper and company	Pacific tennis	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Saturday Night	Home Towners: Cliff	Meredith Willson and	"Hi There, Audience";	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:15 Swing Session	Hall; songs; orchestra	his orchestra	Ray Perkins; music;	Travel talk
8:30 Russ Morgan's Or.;	Tray and Brazziotti	Linton Wells, talk	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Your Invention"
8:45 sketch; soloists	Nola Day, songs	NBC Concert Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Your Invention"
9:00 "Professor Quiz";	National Barn Dance:	NBC Concert Orchestra	"Louisiana Hayride";	"Serenade at Nine"
9:15 questions; answers	Henry Burr; soloists;	NBC Concert Orchestra	soloists; orchestra	"Serenade at Nine"
9:30 Amos 'n' Andy;	vocal groups; Hoosier	"Special Delivery"; dra-	B. Calloway's Orchestra	Dance music
9:45 Lud Gluskin's Or.	Hot Shots	matic sketch	B. Calloway's Orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade;	"Gun Smoke Law";	NBC Jamboree; comedy;	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Earl Moyer's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; male	western sketch	soloists; orchestra	Sylvia Froos;	M. G. Kellam's Orchestra
10:30 trio; guest soloist	"Gems of Light Op-	NBC Jamboree; comedy;	G. Olsen's Orchestra	M. Kellam's Orchestra
10:45 Patti Chapin, songs	era"; soloists; orch.	soloists; orchestra	G. Olsen's Orchestra	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Carlos Molinas's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
11:30 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	H. Swanson's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45 Ozzie Nelson's Or.	Jerry Blaine's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	H. Swanson's Orchestra	"Day's End"; organ

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Church of the Air	Studio musicale	"Uncle Bob"; children's	Serenade; recording	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air	Russian Melodies	variety program	Serenade; recording	Gospel songs
10:30 Wahlberg Brown	Dreams of Long Ago;	Network program	Tremont Temple Bap-	Talk; musicale
10:45 String Ensemble	song dramatization	Network program	tist Church service	Harpers Varieties
11:00 Old South Church	News; vocal recital	Talk; piano duo	Tremont Temple Bap-	Harpers Varieties
11:15 Old South Church	Noon Journal	"Bravest of the Brave";	tist Church service	"Musical Hits"
11:30 Old South Church	Green Brothers novelty	children's sketch	Tremont Temple Bap-	"Musical Hits"
11:45 Old South Church	orchestra	"Symphonietta"	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 "Music in a Santi-	Southernaires; quartet	Clotilda Zapala, so-	News Service	The Italian Hour
12:15 Oriental Moon"	Commentator	prano; organist	Organ recital	The Italian Hour
12:30 Salt Lake City	Radio City Symphony	"Serenade"; popular	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 choir and organ	Orchestra; soloist	News Service	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 News; "Varieties";	Radio City Symphony	Question Box; talk	"Songs They Write"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 recorded music	Orchestra; soloist	Question Box; talk	Perole Quartet	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Salute to Austria;	"Back Home"; sketch on	Gold Star Mothers; talk	Music in Many Moods;	Portuguese Hour
1:45 drama and music	J. W. Riley	and music	soloist; orchestra	Portuguese Hour
2:00 Bible drama	Magic Key; symphony	Sunday Drivers; variety	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Bible drama	orch.; Tex O'Rourke;	show; orchestra	Drama and music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 St. Louis Serenade	Cinco Marie; Orpheus	"Thatcher Colt"; dra-	WHDH dedication and	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 St. Louis Serenade	Choir; orchestra	matic sketch	salute to WCLE	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 Everybody's Music;	"There Was a Woman";	"Tapestry of Melody";	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Classical Album
3:15 Howard Barlow,	drama and music;	concert orchestra	Ray Keating's Orchestra	Classical Album
3:30 conductor; narra-	"Popular Melodies"; so-	Comment; interviews;	Musical Gondoliers	Irish Minstrels
3:45 ter; dramatization	loists; orchestra	comedy; orchestra	Three Girls and Boy	Vivian Byars, songs
4:00 Spelling Bee	Sunday Vespers; talk;	"The Shadow"; mystery	Symphonic Hour	Dance Melodies
4:15 Spelling Bee	mixed quartet	sketch	Symphonic Hour	Dance Melodies
4:30 Spelling Bee	"Senator Fishface and	"The World Is Yours";	Network comment	"Dream Time"; music
4:45 Spelling Bee	Prof. Figgsbottle"	Smithsonian sketch	Network comment	Pianologues; talk
5:00 Swing Your Partner	Noble Cain and a cap-	Marion Talley, soprano;	Network comment	Young People's Church
5:15 WEEI news	pella choir recital	orchestra	Network comment	Young People's Church
5:30 Guy Lombardo and	Joe Dumond's orch.;	"Musical Roundup"	Sunday Musicale	Young People's Church
5:45 his orch.; soloists	organist; chorus	Encore Music	Sunday Musicale	Young People's Church
6:00 "WGAR Salutes Co-	Talk, Bill Williams	Marimba Melodies	The Cosmopolitans	Rhythm Rhapsody
6:15 lumbia"; talk	Codolban's Music	"Supper Dance"	Reports and comment	Rhythm Rhapsody
6:30 'Romantic Rhythm'	Hawaiian music	News Service	"Fun in Swingtime";	Dramatic program
6:45 'Romantic Rhythm'	Edward Hall, news	Reports and comment	"Tim and Irene"; orch.	Dramatic program
7:00 Jeanette MacDon-	Music of the Masters:	Jane Froman; Don Ross;	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 ald; orchestra	vocal; instrumental	comedy; trio; orchestra	Ray Gram Swing	"Sweet Music"
7:30 Summer Stars:	Werner Janssen's Orch.;	Fireside Recital; vocal,	WOR Salutes Mutual	Studio reports
7:45 comedy; solos; or.	Dick Powell, songs	Neighbor interview	Northwest stations	Talk; piano soloist
8:00 Columbia Work-	WHK dedication pro-	Herbert Marshall;	Monster dedicatory pro-	Dance music
8:15 shop; dramatic sk.	gram, from Cleveland;	Claudette Colbert; Ed-	gram from Don Lee	Dance music
8:30 Columbia Salutes	speakers; soloists;	ward Bergen; Nelson	Network to Northwest	Music of the Masters
8:45 WGAR, Cleveland	orchestras	Eddy; orchestra	stations	"Movie Stardust"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Shea Fields's Orchestra;	Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Pasing Parade"	"Five Star Final"
9:15 Hour; Richard	Bob Hope; soloist	Round; soloists; orch.	"Deep South"; music	"Five Star Final"
9:30 Crooks, tenor;	Hollywood speaker	American Album of Fa-	"Cafe Continental"	"Rovine Reporter"
9:45 symphony orch.	Irene Rich; sketch	miliar Music	"Another Racket"	Down Memory Lane
10:00 Preview Roundup:	"Foundation"; original	Sunday Party; James	Woody Herman's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:15 talks; music	program	Melton; guest soloists;	Woody Herman's Orch.	Good Will Hour
10:30 Preview Roundup:	"Cheerio"; soloists;	Tom Howard; chorus;	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
10:45 talks; music	chorus; orchestra	Wyn Murray; orchestra	"Rhythm and Romance"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; reports	Studio reports; news	News Service	"Rhythm and Romance"	New England news
11:15 Jay Freeman's Or.	Choir Symphonette	Russ Morgan's Orch.	F. Martin's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	Fiddle Varzos's Orchestra	Music; Sandy Williams's	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	Eddie Varsos's Orchestra	Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Mitchel Ayre's Orchestra

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	"Morning Carnival"	"Just Music"
9:15 "Parade"; music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	"Morning Carnival"	"Reveries"; music
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	"Morning Carnival"	Piano lessons; talks
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Breakfast Club	"Widder Jones"	"Charm Mirror"	Songs of Italy
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	Mary Marlin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Melody Sweethearts"	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"	Choir Loft; organ	Fashion talk
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Shopping Service	Vocalist; organist	"Today's Children"	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Louise & and Lads	"The O'Neills"	"David Harum"; sketch	Freudberg's Orchestra	Song recital
11:15 Magazine of the Air	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"	How to Be Charming	"Martha and Hal"	Walter Cuffe, songs
11:45 Real Life Stories	Ed. MacHugh, songs	Manhatters; orchestra	Information Service	New England in News
12:00 "Swing the Blues"	News; Noonday Show;	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloists; orch.; stocks	The Goldbergs	Agricultural talk	Italian review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; talks; re-	Studio interviews	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	ports; soloists; Home-	Yankee News Service	Women's clubs news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	steaders' Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Treasures in Melody	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Studio musicale	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport Matinee	All-Star Revue
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Songs and patter	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport Matinee	Symphonic Tones
2:00 Woman's Eyes	U. S. Navy Band	Jerry Sears' Orch.;	Voice of Experience	Paul Joyce, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	U. S. Navy Band	vocal soloists	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Charitable news
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Don Van Wart, piano	first baseball game	"Melody Matinee"
2:45 Between Bounds	Home Forum: talk	Talk; recorded music	Red Sox - Philadelphia	"Melody Matinee"
3:00 Col. Jack Major's	Golf finals from Bel-	Penner Young's Family;	first baseball game	Organ Melodies
3:15 Variety Show	mont Club	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Band recording	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop Concert; orch.	Let's Talk It Over:	"Vic and Sade";	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports
3:45 Pop Concert; orch.	speakers; music	"The O'Neills"; sketch	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Golf finals from Bel-	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:15 Dictators; orch.	mont Club	"The Guiding Light"	second baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Cheris; Three Notes	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Marlin; sketch	Red Sox-Philadelphia	Sport reports
4:45 CBS piano duo	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	second baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Vocal recital	"Four of Us"	Harmonia group	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 "Meet the Stars"	Jackie Heller, songs	While the City Sleeps	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	orch.; soloists; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; golf summary	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Smith, songs	Sport reports	B. Wayne's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	John Gambling; solo-	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Piano club	ists; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	Sophisticated music	Popular songs
7:45 Boake Carter	Rangers; music	Royalists; chorus	Vocalist; organist	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray	Network program	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	NBC piano duo	Noble's Orch.; soloist	Network program	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Vanity Fair"; Cal	Margaret Speaks; abs-	International Salon; so-	Message to Motorists
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	Tinney; music	tract; Wallenstein Orch.	loists; orchestra	Song recital
9:00 Radio Theater;	"Melodic Contrasts"	"Fibber McGee and	Dedication program to	B. Wayne's Orchestra
9:15 "Cimarron," with	"Melodic Contrasts"	Molly"; Weems's Orch.	WHK, Cleveland	D. Marshall's Orchestra
9:30 Clark Gable and	"The Sergeant-Major";	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
9:45 Virginia Bruce	Gielard sketch	orchestra; soloists	Pat Barnes's Opera	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Good Times Society";	Lullaby Lady; soloists;	Elder Lichtfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	all-Negro program	orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Your Neck of the	"Future of Rev. Parlly,"	"Music for Moderns"	"Pageant of Melody";	Speedway Thrills
10:45 Woods"; talk	J. D. M. Hamilton	"Music for Moderns"	vocalist; Henry Web-	"Today in Sports"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Roundelay"	Yankee News Service	ee's concert orchestra	Popular songs
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Joe Smith's Orchestra	M. Albert's Orchestra	Day's End; organ
11:30 J. Marshard's Or.	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Codolban and orchestra	E. Elkins's Orchestra	B. Jelesnick's Orchestra
11:45 J. Marshard's Or.	Louis Panico's Orchestra	Codolban and orchestra	E. Elkins's Orchestra	B. Jelesnick's Orchestra

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, Sept. 27

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
8:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 27

8:30 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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War Zone Bonus Factor in Curbs On Ship Charters

Log of the Port of Boston

Owners of American ships today are playing safe when they hire out their boats under charter by stipulating, in virtually all cases, that the craft are not to enter waters in the war zone of the Mediterranean or vicinity.

But there is another reason for the limitations that are being put into charters just now, and that is the increasing trend of seamen to ask special bonus money for operating a ship in the danger zone. Demands have been made in some cases for $250 bonus for each man. The United States Maritime Commission recognizes the trend of the times and has ordered a cash bonus of $50 a man on Government-operated ships entering danger zones in Spanish or Chinese waters.

Yet mariners declare the Mediterranean is safe for American ships. Capt. George Georgopoulus of the steamer Steel Mariner, recently arriving at Boston, witnessed a battle in the Mediterranean between nine armed Loyalist ships convoying two heavily laden Government freighters, and a lone insurgent cruiser. But he said American ships would be let alone by warring factions "as long as the American ships mind their own business." In his opinion the Mediterranean is safe.

A Boston freighter, the Felix Taussig, has just been chartered for three months' tramp service in the North Atlantic. Owners—the Mystic Steamship Company—specified in the charter that the vessel must not be operated in Mediterranean waters.

Cape Canal Use Rises

Larger ships are using the Cape Cod Canal since Uncle Sam made sizable progress in widening, deepening and improving the waterway that makes an island out of Cape Cod. Army engineers say that August traffic fell off in the number of vessels but gained in the net registered tonnage of the boats using the waterway.

Vessels using the canal in August totaled 2114 against 2189 in August last year, but the total net registered tonnage jumped from 777,262 tons in August last year to 839,183 tons this last August. The average net registered tonnage per vessel jumped from 355 tons a year ago to 397 tons last month. Freight moved through the canal increased from 231,542 tons a year ago to 240,471 tons last August. The long-range view shows a substantial gain in ocean traffic using the canal, the number of vessels jumping from 8213 in the first eight months of 1936 to 9215 vessels in the similar period this year.

Levins Re-elected

Seven times in as many years the steamship companies and stevedoring concerns at Boston held meetings to organize their committee to deal with labor problems and arrange an annual contract for working conditions for longshoremen at this port. Each time they elected John N. Levins, district manager for the American Hawaiian Steamship Company, as chairman. The eighth selection has just been concluded, and Mr. Levins is at the helm again.

Leon Stone

1702 Students at Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Sept. 25—A total of 1702 students, the largest number in the history of the University of Maine, has enrolled for the fall semester. This is 18 more than the previous record made in 1931 when 1684 were admitted, and 192 more than last year's registration. The freshman class has 513 as against 471 last year.

Cohasset's Rich Heritage of Past Put on Display

Memorial gift of 1810 house provides setting for cherished objects come down from early Americans; week's exhibition set.

There are more than 100 historical societies in Massachusetts, but much smaller is the number possessing houses in which objects and records associated with early local families may be assembled and preserved.

For small communities the acquisition of such a house may be the result of the long and earnest devotion of a few people. At other times it may be the generous benefaction of a single person. It is in the latter manner that the long-sustained hopes of the Cohasset Historical Society have been realised, and a small building of modest type but of peculiar attraction has thus come to them. After three months of renovation, this has been outfitted with a loan exhibition of furniture and home accessories, almost wholly from local sources and of extraordinary quality.

Suiting the simple nature of the old house, which has only five rooms, the furniture is all of those native woods from which the most loved of all American joinery has been made—oak, pine, maple, hickory, ash and cherry. The rich heritages of Cohasset families and their loyalty in clinging to the belongings of their forebears has strong evidence here, in an assembly of tables, chairs, chests of drawers, beds, pewter, china, old prints and fabrics that may well excite the admiration of the most experienced collectors of such things.

Some of these have been lent for a year at least, but a good part only for the week ending Oct. 2, during which the house will be open from 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

Chief Interest in House

Even with all this concerning the contents, the house itself holds chief interest for the community, for that is permanent. Facing the main square of the town, where the highway curves around the base of a granite hill, the one large room of the first floor has its rear wall stopped by the solid rock, left uncovered in part of the entry at one end. In the middle of that long rear wall, the narrowest of stairways leads to the second floor, which the retreating slope of the hillside permits to be much larger than the first. There are three rooms and a hallway on the second floor.

It was in 1810 that John Wilson took his bride, Hepsibah Lincoln Kilby, to this place, having bought it that year from David Nichols, designated in records as "house-wright" or "ship-wright." Although only 22, John Wilson had been a ship's captain for a year. Coastwise and across the Atlantic he commanded seven different craft, and later was captured with one of them in the war of 1812.

Seven children of the Wilsons grew up in this house. Abraham Lincoln might have counted them among his distant relatives, though this is but a passing surmise, based on the "Lincoln" in the mother's maiden name. So far the Historical Society has not traced the probable connection of her ancestors with the numerous Lincolns living in Hingham and vicinity through several generations, all descendants of the same emigrant as was the Civil War President.

Attractive Exterior

The exterior of the hillside house for a long time has attracted the attention of architects. Its lines catch one's eye from whatever angle it is seen, the front bearing the greatest refinement. There David Nichols, the housewright, showed his nice taste and skilled hand in the modest doorway and the cornice, with their delicate and subdued details.

Most pleasing of all the features to those who are stirred by the unusual in old houses, are the windows on the front, for rarely indeed are the like seen—five lights high and five wide. On the end at the right they are still five lights high, but one is three lights wide and another four, while way up in the gable are two little ones, two by two.

An outside stairway to the second floor was a part of the original house and is still there. It is said that a ship chandler's shop was kept on the first floor by John Wilson, he who captained ships and brought up seven children.

A few months ago a photographer occupied the second floor and a tailor the third, while structurally the whole building was in a sad state of neglect and headed for demolition. Bought by William H. McGaw and given basic repairs it was presented to the Cohasset Historical Society as a memorial to Mrs. McGaw. Since last June it has been in the course of restoration under direction of Mrs. F. Gordon Patterson, whose admirable work at the Governor Gore mansion is well known, and it is she who has brought together and arranged this exhibition.

By a Staff Photographer

Where Cohasset Exhibits Treasures of Bygone Eras

This Old House on Cohasset Square (Upper Left) Contains the Heritage of Relics Maintained by the Cohasset Historical Society. At Upper Right Is a Cohasset Girl Sitting on an Old Settle, Remarkable for Its Reading Shelf. It Stands at the Extreme Left of the Living Room (Lower Left); a View of Which Event Just Inside the Front Door Is Shown. At Upper Right, a Group of Pieces of the Early 1700's, Now in a Upstairs Bedroom

August Business Up in Worcester

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25—Figures prepared by the Worcester County Trust Company show that Worcester's general business level for August rose to an index level of 103.2 per cent, or 19 per cent above the same month last year.

Construction activities soared from 34.9 per cent in August of 1936 to 74.9 per cent last month, marking the largest single gain in any line. The report states that whereas the gain was well spread out through business in general, the construction jump was proportionately spectacular. The industrial index, at 109.1 per cent, was approximately 20 per cent greater than a year ago.

The report continues:

"The pay roll was down slightly from the previous month, but the August figure of 130.6 per cent is practically 40 per cent ahead of the same month last year. Employment was up 2 per cent in August, compared with the previous month, and was 12 per cent ahead of August, 1936, while the production hours reflected a gain of 3 per cent over July and approximately 10 per cent above the corresponding month in 1936. Retail sales advanced from 59.9 per cent in July, which was the year's low, to 62.1 per cent in August. Figures for the first eight months of 1937 reveal that retail sales are approximately 10 per cent ahead of the same period in 1936."

36 Vessels Due At Boston Port Over Week End

Week End Sailings

A floating zoo—modern Noah's Ark—came to Boston today, heading the fleet of 36 vessels, including six deep-water passenger liners, due to call at this port over the week end. The motorship Silverash tied up at pier 2, East Boston, this morning with one of the largest collections of animals and birds ever brought to Boston on a single vessel.

The animals, from the jungles of Sumatra, Java, Borneo and islands of the Netherland Indies, are consigned to the Government zoo at Washington, D. C. They were gathered by an expedition sent by the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution. Among them are two black leopards, a rare species presented to the group by the Maharajah of Johore.

Radio station WBZ radiocast sounds from the jungle when the Silverash tied up at the dock. Men and "mikes" went down into the holds of the ship, to put on the air the welcome given the animals upon arrival at Boston and the response of the subjects of the animal kingdom.

First deep-water passenger ship in this week's marine parade was the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Drake, out just before noon, with more than 100 passengers embarking here for the British West Indies and Bermuda.

This afternoon the Tuscania, of the Anchor Line, sails for Cobh, Dublin and Glasgow with 134 passengers from here. A large number of passengers on the Tuscania are members of the American Legion and their families going to the Paris pilgrimage early in October.

Two incoming liners are due Sunday, Cunard White Star's Samaria from Liverpool, Greenock and Belfast bringing 233 for Boston and several hundred for New York, and United States Lines' steamer American Banker from London with 65, of whom 24 land here.

The Cunarder is due to tie up at East Boston before 9 a. m., the first trans-Atlantic liner to reach Boston under the change to standard time. The American Banker is due about noon.

Monday two other incoming liners are due, the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships and the Exochorda of the American Export Lines, the latter from Mediterranean ports with about 100 passengers and the Lady Nelson from Bermuda and the British West Indies.

45,000 Chicago Cars Junk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some 45,000 automobiles rolling over the streets of this city are due for the junk pile, police here estimate on the basis of the number rejected as applicants for safety stickers in the city testing lanes.

The Week in Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

the court's ruling in the case of Lathrop Baldwin, treasurer and now director of the Marble Savings Bank; also in the appeal of John J. Cocklin, former bank bookkeeper, who is serving an eight to 10 year term in state prison for embezzlement. In the Baldwin case, execution of suspended sentence and fine on two perjury counts were stayed after appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Cocklin case was submitted on briefs, while the Baldwin case was argued orally before the May term of court. Baldwin was charged with perjury on two statements of the bank's condition given to the commissioner of banking and insurance June 29, 1935, and Nov. 1, 1935. This was two years after discovery of the $251,000 defalcation for which Cocklin was convicted.

Baldwin's two prison sentences of six months to one year for each offense were suspended. If the Supreme Court affirms the lower court decisions and orders execution of the sentences, Baldwin will be placed on probation and fined $400.

Motor Licenses Suspended

Three license suspensions for failure to pay poll taxes, as required under the state law, were among five issued this week by the Department of Motor Vehicles. One license suspended indefinitely was that of a Swanton woman "because of the use of liquor."

State Aid to Schools

Town and incorporated school districts were allotted $716,906 of state aid, according to announcement of the distribution this week by Auditor of Accounts Benjamin Gates.

The money was apportioned among the districts under the act of 1935, providing for a basis in the number of equated pupils and the amount of grand list in each district. The state law provides that funds allotted may be used only for legitimate items of current expense, including transportation, advanced instruction, supervision and rural teacher salaries.

'Outlaws' of Guidebook

The WPA-inspired and written Vermont Guidebook had hardly settled into the bookstore racks this week when a barrage of criticism was loosed in the editorial columns of newspapers. While some writers took a tolerant attitude, others meticulously pointed out errors of omission and commission. Its treatment of Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain boys particularly brought a flood of objections. The Guidebook unkindly labeled them as "aggressive outlaws from the duly constituted government in the colonies at that time."

Highway Construction

Contracts totaling $170,000 were awarded this week by the State Highway Department. These include 2.6 miles of crushed gravel mixed-in-place construction at Londonderry; two and one half miles in Thetford and Norwich on Route 5, and seven tenths of a mile on the Ferrisburg-Moncton road.

Assured Spring Color Hides In Fall-Planted Tulip Bulbs

The New England Gardener

Probably the commonest, easiest and most colorful of all spring-flowering bulbs is the tulip. For centuries it has been cultivated and propagated into countless varieties. As long ago as 1597 a horticultural author gave up in attempting to list and describe all the varieties of tulips after 20 years' work. In a recent year, the Dutch growers reported exportation of $30,000,000 bulbs, so the tulip business, already large three centuries ago, has grown ever since. In spite of this tremendous popularity, however, there is no great hobby society for tulips like the ones for gladiolus, iris, and dahlias.

The reasons for this popularity without benefit of organization are undoubtedly the great ease of culture and wide possible use. Tulips offer no serious problems in cultivation and are subject to almost no plant diseases. They can be planted almost any way and will bloom fairly well in almost any soil. They will bloom in either a sunny or a shady situation. Tulip bulbs can be purchased very cheaply and even the finest and newest varieties are not priced too high. The blooms come at a season when the gardener hungers for color, and they offer it to him in a wide range of shades.

The one thing tulips require is to be planted in the fall. New England gardeners should plant bulbs in September, October or even November. For the very best results, the bulbs should be 5 to 6 inches deep and 4 to 6 inches apart each way. The most suitable soil is a medium light loam, with a little humus and sand mixed in it. Manures should not be used; but bone meal and wood ashes can be used to advantage.

As for pests, mice do sometimes bother tulips. If they do, a poisoned bait can be used or some repellent like napthalene. "Tulip fire" troubles tulips occasionally, but it is rare and it can be controlled by Bordeaux mixture. Dusting any bruised bulbs with sulphur will care for any other possible troubles. Rotation of tulips with some other crop is the best preventative of future difficulty.

Out of the Cellar

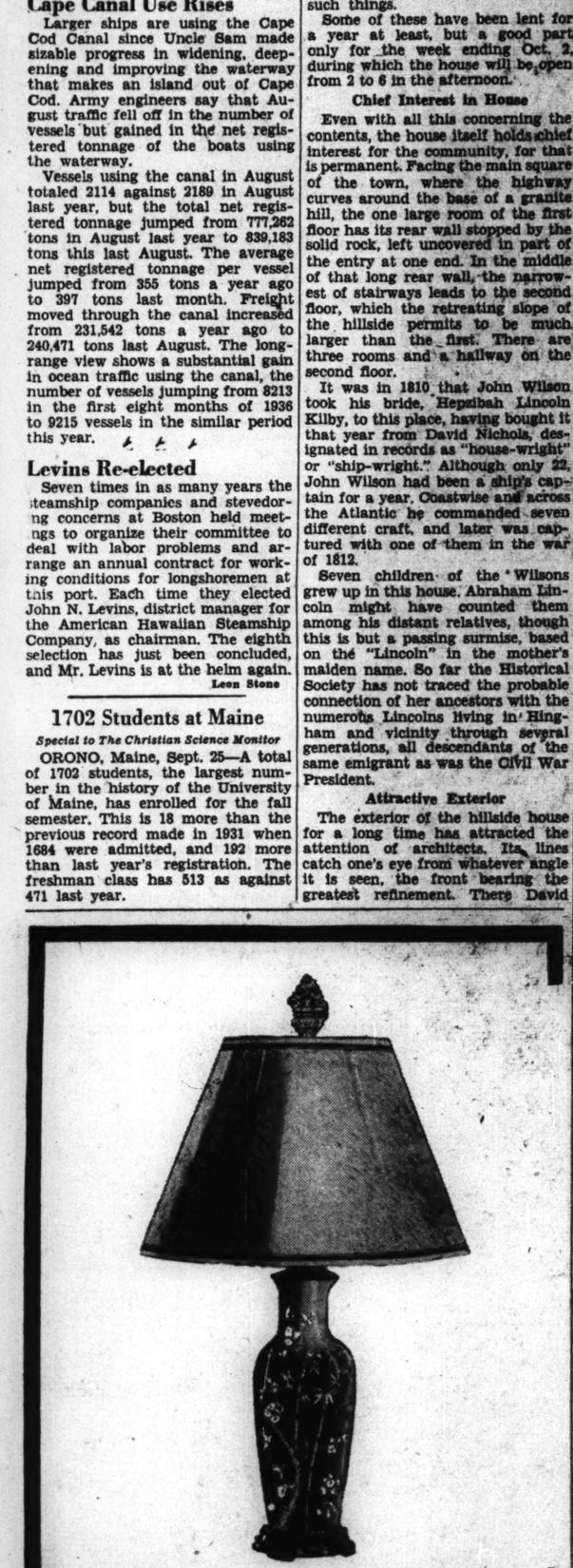
The one problem that causes any debate among tulip growers is whether to lift bulbs every year or not. The answer is that it makes little difference. Many modern varieties will run out in a few years if not lifted, and bulbs may be damaged in cultivation of later summer crops; but most bulbs are so cheap that replacement costs less than the labor of lifting and storing them. If lifted, the bulbs are dug when the foliage is thoroughly ripened, toward the end of June. They are then dried in the shade and stored in a cool, dry cellar all summer.

As for varieties, tulips come in solid colors and with stripes, blotches or feathered markings. They are single or double, and they have regular or cut petals. There is also a great difference in height—from a few inches to nearly three feet. The range in blooming time is perhaps six or seven weeks from the earliest to the latest.

Because of their variety, tulips have been broken up into various classifications. The most important difference is between the early, or April-flowering, and late, or May-flowering, sorts. The early group is divided into single and double, and the late group is further divided.

Among early single tulips, the earliest are the Duc van Thol varieties, which come in white or scarlet. In orange, Fred Moore and Prince of Austria are good. For a yellow, Mon Trésor and Yellow Prince bloom a few days apart. In red, Brilliant Star is early, Dusart a little later and Couleur Cardinal comes late in April. Le Matelas, Flamingo and Rose Luisante are a good selection of rosy pink shades. White Hawk is a popular white but Pelican is a fine improvement of it.

Among the early double varieties, perhaps the most raised is the very lovely white, flushed pink, Murillo. It has a fine white sport in Boule de Neige and a solid pink sport in Peach Blossom. There is also Mrs. van der Hoef, a pure yellow sport. Good early doubles besides the Murillo group, include the yellow Maréchal Niel and Golden King, the red Vuurbaak and Imperator Rubrorum, the violet Electra and Lac von Haarlem and the very fine orange-red El Toreador.



In the Old Chinese Manner

An outstanding group of new lamps with bases that take inspiration from antique Chinese vases. Yung Cheng, Chien Lung, Kang Hsi and Chia Ching designs. Lamps including shades are 19 to 22 inches high. Stretched and plaited shades, mostly in natural color silks, are trimmed with self-biased folds. Gift Room, seventh floor.

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†Paris	Sept. 27	Havre	Oct. 4	Sept. 26 8:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 am
Europa	Sept. 28	Cherbourg	Oct. 4	Sept. 28 1:00 pm	Sept. 28 8:00 pm
‡Berengaria	Sept. 29	Cherbourg	Oct. 5	Sept. 28 8:00 pm	Sept. 29 8:00 am
‡Pres. Roosevelt	Sept. 29	Cobh	Oct. 6	Sept. 28 8:00 pm	Sept. 29 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Oct. 13	Oct. 7	4:00 pm	Oct. 7 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Oct. 14	Oct. 9	4:00 pm	Oct. 9 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing			Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Pedro	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Oct. 3	Sept. 27	4:00 pm	Sept. 27 8:00 pm

†France only. ‡Except Irish Free State. §Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 5 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,470,000
Previous day 2,020,010
1937 sal. to date 204,197,110
1936 sal. to date 249,006,913

Rally in Market Halted by Further Heavy Offerings

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Attempts to rally the stock market today met continued resistance.

Recoveries running to 2 points appeared shortly after the start,, but leaders soon ran into sufficient offerings to halt the come-back and improvement was cancelled in many instances, or converted into declines.

Activity occasionally was pronounced with the ticker tape behind as speculative forces battled to establish positions. Trends were mixed at the close.

Transfers were around 1,470,000 shares.

Bonds and commodities were uneven. Principal foreign currencies were higher in terms of dollars.

More Selling Flurries

Selling flurries that occurred in the two-hour stock proceedings were attributed partly to the fact margin calls went out last night after Friday's break. While customers have until Monday to put up the cash before being sold out, there were those who decided to liquidate at once.

Steels led the turn-about in the first hour. Most slipped later.

On top the greater part of the time—some gave ground at the last—were Bethlehem Steel, National Steel, Crucible Steel, International Harvester, Amrican Telephone, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, American Smelting, National Lead, Phelps Dodge, General Electric, Allied Chemical, American Can, Owens-Illinois, J. C. Penney, Liggett & Myers "B," Phillips Morris and Radio Corp.

Lower, or having difficulty making the grade, were Chrysler, General Motors, Republic Steel, American Rolling Mill, Peoples Gas, North American, J. I. Case, Deere, Columbian Carbon, Du Pont, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, American Locomotive, Anaconda, Howe Sound, Minneapolis-Honewell, Pullman, Lehman Corp. and Sloss-Sheffield.

Declines Dominate Bonds

Fractional gains and losses were widely scattered throughout the bond market today, with declines in the majority.

Tilting upward were International Hydro-Electric 6s, Remington Rand 4¼, U. S. Rubber 5s, Western Union 5s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s.

On the downside were Alleghany 5s of 1949, and 5s of 1950, stamped; American Type Founders convertibles, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Armour 4s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, Goodyear 5s. International Paper 5s, International Telephone & Telegraph 5s, Shell Union 3½s, Studebaker convertible 6s, and American Water Works 6s.

Railroad lien trends were uneven. Gaining a shade were Santa Fé 4s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, and Great Northern 4s, but on the losing side were Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern 4s.

U. S. Governments showed declines ranging up to 7-32ds of a point. Price changes among foreigns were small.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Curb stocks jiggled up and down today in erratic fashion, and while some issues showed small gains, others had losses ranging up to around 4 points.

Industrials moved without definite pattern, utilities tilted upward, and oils downward.

Up slightly in the industrial sector were Aluminum Co. of America, American Cyanamid "B," Aluminum Ltd., and St. Regis Paper. American Manufacturing, however, sagged 3¾ at one time, and Sherwin-Williams was down 3. Off from fractions to around 2 points were Ferro Enamel, Holophane, Montgomery Ward "A," Gulf, Humble Oil, International Petroleum, Leonard Oil, Pantepec, and Sunray.

Creole Petroleum and Lake Shore Mines were on the upside.

Higher among utilities were American Gas & Electric, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power and United Gas. Dipping, however, were Cities Service and United Light & Power "A."

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Extra	Amount	Payable	Holders of Rec	Ind
Nashua Manufacturing Co. 2d pf		50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 27	
Natl Bronze & Alumi- num Fdy Co.	Extra	50c	Oct. 25	Oct. 11	
Nordera, Inc	Accumulated	30c	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
California-Ore Pw pf		$1.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Do 6% pf (27)		$1.50	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Do 7% pf		$1.75	Oct. 15	Sep. 30	
Cleveland Cliffs Iron pf		$1.25	Oct. 5	Sep. 20	
Gen Tel All Corp		$6			
pf		$1	Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
U S Cold Stge Corp 7% pf		$3	Sep. 30	Sep. 27	
Dome Mines, Ltd	Increased	30c	Oct. 20	Oct. 4	
Keystone Steel&W	Reduced	35c	Nov. 1	Oct. 11	
Commercial Tr. Co. (N. J.)		50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 23	
Nipissing Mines, Ltd.		12c	Oct. 20	Oct. 5	
All-Penn Oil&G	Regular	10c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 5	
Amer Meter		75c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1	
Apollo Steel		12½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 25	
Chapman Valve Mf		50c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
Cincinn Postal Term &Realty6½% pf		$1.62½	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 4	
Cluett Peabody		25c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 21	
Conn Fire Insur. (Hartford, Conn.)		$5	Q Oct. 1		
Corn Prods. Ref.		75c	Q Oct. 20	Oct. 4	
Economy Groc Stors		25c	Q Oct. 15	Oct. 2	
Firestone T & Rub		50c	.. Oct. 20	Oct. 5	
Gen'l T A Cs6dpf		$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Mar-Sep-P 15 pf		$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Sep. 21	
Mackers Prod Cor		15c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 9	
Borders Inc		25c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Hyde P Br A		50c	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
Kendall Refin Co		30c	.. Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Ludlow Typo Co		$6	pf		
		$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 21	
Lyon Mtl Prds Inc		25c	Q Sep. 15		
do pf		$1.50	Q Nov. 1		
McCrory Strs pf		$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 20	
Medu Pt Cem pf		$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 24	
Nashua Mf Co	1st pf	$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 27	
Nor Am Edis pf		$1.50	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 19	
Perfect Petro Co, Ltd.		$1.50 pf	37½c Q Oct. 1	Sep. 27	
Pittsfld C Gas Co		$1	Q Sep. 23	Sep. 21	
Sharon Ry& Co		$1.25	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 22	
Supervised Shrs		12c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15	
Telautograp Corp		15c	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	
Todd-Jaap D Dks, Inc.					
Ser A pf		37½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Do Ser pf (928)		37½c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 20	
Wilson Co		12½c	Q Dec. 1	Nov. 15	
Do pf		$1.50	Q Nov. 1	Oct. 15	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	41½	41½	Sep 24
85	63¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	66	66	66	—3
23¾	13½	Adams Exp (.80g)	9	13½	12	13	— ½
38¾	20½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	Sep 24
34	25	Addressograph (1.40)	1	33	33	33	—3
4¾	1⅞	Advance Rumely	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 24
80¼	60	Air Reduction (1a)	4	61¼	61	61	+ ¼
3¼	1⅜	Air-Way El Ap	18	1⅜	1½	1⅜	— ⅛
18¾	9½	Alaska Jun (.80a)	24	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
3¾	1¼	Allegheny	95	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
58½	14	Allegr pf xw	3	13½	13½	13½	— ½
89¾	15	Allegr pf $30 ww	3	18¼	16½	18¼	+ ¾
59	14½	Allegr pf $40 ww	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
83¼	18	Allegr pr pf	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
46¾	34½	Allied Chl (1.20g)	3	39¼	34¾	35	+ ½
27¾	12	Allen Indust (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
256½	183	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	6	188	185	185½	+1½
17⅜	14¼	Allied Kid (1a)	2	16⅜	14¾	14¾	Sep 24
33	17	Allied Mills (2g)	7	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ½
21½	11	Allied Stores (.50a)	54	11½	11	11	— ⅛
85½	63½	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	66	64	64	—4½
83½	52½	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	91	53½	52½	52¾	+ ¼
39¾	17	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	17¾	17	17	Sep 24
8¾	3½	Amal Leather pf (3)	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
52½	34	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Sep 24
114⅝	60	Amerada (2)	6	68¼	67½	68	— ½
101½	72	Am Ag Ch Del (.65g)	1	72	72	72	Sep 24
41⅝	18½	Am Bank Note (.75g)	6	18	18	18	— ⅛
50¾	42	Am Brake Sh (2g)	3	44	44	44	+1
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	8	93⅝	93¼	93½	+1
174	182½	Am Can pf (7)	2	187	186¼	186½	Sep 24
71	28	Am Car & Fdy (1½g)	4	37¾	37¼	37½	— ¼
104½	88½	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	90	90	90	—6½
33¾	23¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	6	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅝
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	120	120	120	Aug 23
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	2	97	97	97	—1
23½	9¾	Am Colorstype	5	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅝
33¾	17⅜	Am Comi Alcohol	6	17½	15¾	15½	—1½
33⅜	19⅝	Am Crystl Sug (3¼g)	2	30¾	30	30	— ½
13½	8⅝	Am Encaustic Tiling	21	8⅝	8	8	
17	8½	Am Europesan	2	9	8½	8½	—1½
13⅜	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	40	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
58⅞	23¾	Am & For P $6 pf	6	23	22¾	23¾	— ¼
68⅝	29½	Am & For P $7 pf	3	31	29½	29½	—1
38½	11¾	Am & For P 2 pf	12	13½	11¾	11¾	—1
21	12¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	13	13¼	13¼	— ¼
11¼	4½	Am Hide & Leather	22	4¾	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
55¾	32	Am Hide & L pf (3)	2	32	32	32	Sep 24
53¾	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	39	37	37	—1½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
27½	17⅛	Am Int pf (1½g)	2	20¼	20½	20¼	— ⅛
17¼	9½	Am International	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
58⅞	23½	Am Locomotive	9	24¾	23½	23½	—1¾
125	81	Am Locomotive pf	1	81	81	81	—1½
29¾	14½	Am M & Fdy (1g)	6	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅜
13⅜	5½	Am M & Met (.60)	5	6¼	6⅛	5½	— ⅜
68¾	37	Am Metal (4g)	16	38	37½	37⅝	— ⅛
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	3	108	108	108	Sep 24
16½	8¾	Am Power & Light	45	7	6¾	8⅜	— ⅛
87⅛	45½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	4	47	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
72½	39	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
29½	13½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	64	14½	14	14¼	+ ⅛
48¼	29½	Am Roll Mill (2)	53	30	28	28	—1⅝
101⅜	87	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	88¼	86½	88½	— ⅜
36	22¼	Am Safety Raz (2)	3	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
29	19½	Am Seating (¾g)	13	19½	18½	18½	—1½
105¾	67⅜	Am Smelt & R (4g)	42	69¾	67¼	67½	—2¾
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	139¼	138½	138½	Sep 24
67½	51	Am Snuff (3a)	3	50½	50¼	50¼	— ¾
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	26	35½	33	33	— ½
26½	12	Am Stores (1½g)	10	12	12	12	— ⅛
56¼	35⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	7	36	35½	35¾	— ⅛
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¾
187	156¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	157¾	156¼	156¾	
99	72½	Am Tobacco (5)	6	70¼	70¼	70¼	—2¼
99⅛	70¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	31	73½	71½	73½	+2
150¼	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138	137	137	Sep 24
20½	8½	Am Type Founders	37	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
29½	14	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	45	14¼	13½	13¾	— ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	85	85	85	—3½
14⅜	7	Am Woolen	17	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
79	45¼	Am Woolen pf (8g)	6	45½	45½	45½	+ ¼
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	51	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	2	46	46	46	—1
69½	37	Anaconda (1¼g)	193	38½	37½	37½	— ⅜
97	55	Anacon W&O (3¼g)	3	54	52	52	—2
34¾	17½	Anchor Cap (.45g)	5	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
37½	14⅛	Andes Copper	6	15	14½	14½	Sep 24
10¼	4¼	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
46	38¼	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	38½	38½	38½	
111	104	Armour Del pf (7)	2	105	104¾	105	Sep 22
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	84	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
99½	79¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	77¾	77¾	77¾	—2
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
70¼	46¾	Armstrong Ck (1¼g)	12	48	47	47	
16¼	8¾	Arnold Const (¼g)	2	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	8	6⅜	6¼	6½	— ½
24¾	11	Assd Dry Goods	13	11¼	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
101	82½	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	82½	82½	82½	Sep 24
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	3	45¼	45	45	— ¼
94¾	54½	Atch T & S F (2g)	19	56½	54½	54½	— ½
104	90	Atchison pf (5)	3	90	90	90	Sep 24
55½	32½	Atl Coast Line	12	33	31½	31½	—1⅜
29	10	Atl Gulf & W In	2	9	9	9	—1
14¾	4¼	Atl G & W In pf	4	15	13¼	13¼	Sep 24
37	23	Atl Refining (1)	23	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
116½	103	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	103	103	103	Sep 24
18½	12⅞	Atlas Corp (.80)	25	13¾	12⅝	13¾	— ½
52¾	48	Atlas Corp pf (3)	10	48	47	47	—1
94	62	Atlas Powder (2½g)	3	60	56	56	—6
18¼	17	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	7	7	7	
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	2	13½	13	13½	+1½
9½	4	Austin Nichols	4	3½	2	2	—2
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	22	4¼	4	4	— ¼

—B—

23¾	10⅞	Baldwin Loco ct	54	11½	11	11	+ ⅛
40½	17	Balt & Ohio	62	17⅝	15⅝	16⅜	—1¼
47¾	20⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	7	21	20½	20½	+ ⅛
45	38	Bang & Aroos (2½)	2	37	36	36	—3
43⅜	17⅜	Barber Co (¼g)	19	19¼	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
32	18	Barker Bros	1	16	16	16	—3
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	32	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼g)	4	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	17	17	17	—2
105¾	100	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Sep 23
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep 20
15¾	10½	Belding-Hem (1)	11	10	9	9¾	— ⅜
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	36	15½	14¼	14⅝	— ½
23¾	18¾	Benet-Nat Cl (2.25g)	9	18¼	17¾	18¼	— ⅛
62¾	45	Best & Co (2½a)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
105½	67¼	Beth Steel (2½g)	77	69½	67¼	67¼	— ½
20	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	3	17	16¼	16½	Sep 24
129½	103	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
69¾	43¾	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	45	43¾	43¾	Sep 24
38	19	Black & Decker (1a)	3	20	18	18	—1
29½	15⅝	Blaw-Knox (.75g)	19	15	14	14	—1⅝
49¾	22	Boeing Airplane	25	24½	22¼	22½	— ½
48⅜	35	Bohn Alum (2½g)	3	34	34	34	—1
25	18½	Bond Stores (1.60)	⁂2	18⅝	18½	18½	Sep 24
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	14	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ¼
50⅝	37½	Borg-Warner (2)	14	39¼	36⅞	36⅞	—1⅛
15¾	5⅜	Boston & Maine	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 24
35⅝	26	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	26	25½	25½	— ½
23¼	12½	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	31	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
53½	29½	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	43	30⅝	29½	29½	— ¾
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2¾g)	1	40¼	40	40	—2
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
8	2	Bklyn & Queens T	10	3¼	2	2	
38½	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11¾	11¼	11¼	Sep 21
53	11	Bklyn-Man T	49	10⅞	9¾	9⅞	—1⅜
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
52¾	24⅜	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	8	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
50	40	Brown Shoe (3)	1	40	40	40	
24½	12¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	13	12⅜	11¼	11¼	—1
25¼	11¼	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	20	12	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
14⅜	6½	Budd Mfg	63	6⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅜
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.20g)	21	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
45¼	23½	Bullard Co (1)	7	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
65¼	39	Bulova Watch (4a)	29	40½	38½	38⅝	—3½
18⅜	11	Burlington Mills (1)	8	11½	11	11	Sep 24
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	8	23½	22⅜	23	— ½
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	13	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
39	19¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11	11	11	— ⅝
18¼	13	Butler Bros (.80)	11	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
36¼	26	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	28	34½	24½	—1½
9¼	4¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	15	4¼	4	4	— ⅜
33¾	12½	Byers Co	17	12¾	11	11	—1½
34⅝	21	Byron Jackson (1g)	4	20	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛

—C—

48¼	27	Calif Pack (1¼a)	12	27	26	26	—1
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6½	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	85	2¾	2¼	2½	
20¾	9¾	Calumet & H (1.10g)	33	10½	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	22½	Campbell Wy (1)	6	22¾	22	22¼	— ¼
38¼	14½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	33	15	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Canadian Pacific	91	9¼	9	9	— ⅜
61¼	37	Cannon Mills (1½g)	8	36	36	36	—1
18⅛	9¼	Cap Adm A (½g)	9	9½	8¾	9	— ⅛
35⅝	23	Carpenter Stl (1.80g)	1	23	23	23	
9½	5½	Carriers & Gen (.18g)	1	5½	5½	5½	
191¾	127½	Case (J I)	12	130½	126	126	—3
100	75	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	4	72	72¼	72¼	—3¾
106¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Sep 24
41¼	26⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	21	28½	27	27	— ¼
115	105	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep 22
48¼	28	Celotex (.80g)	3	30	30	30	
39¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
13⅝	4¾	Cent Pdy	89	4¾	4	4	— ⅛
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	12	16½	16	16	— ½
24¾	7½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	8	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.20g)	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
86¾	50	Cerro de Pasco (4)	15	50½	49	50½	+ ½
23¾	7½	Certain-teed	12	8½	7½	7½	
63¼	25¾	Champ Pap & P (2)	3	42	42	42	—9½
16	10¾	Checker Cab	3	13¼	13	13	Sep 24
40⅞	28½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	28	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅜
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91	91	91	
49½	40⅜	Ches Corp (2)	9	42½	42½	42½	
4¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Sep 20
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4½	4½	— ½
6¾	2¼	Chi & N W	4	2½	2¼	2¼	
9¾	6¼	Chi & N W pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅜
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	6	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
32	19	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
7¼	3⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	10	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
19	10¼	Chi Pneu T	13	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
36	26	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	—2
20¾	11½	Chi Rk Is & P	4	1⅝	1½	1½	
3¾	1⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3¾	3¼	3½	— ⅛
14	11	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	4	11	11	11	Sep 24
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	16¼	16½	16¼	— ¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	7	Childs Co	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
138½	97½	Chrysler (7g)	201	91	87	87	—3¾
21½	14⅝	City Ice & F (2)	4	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
18¾	4½	City Stores	8	8	4¾	4¾	— ¼
46	23¼	Clark Equip (1.20g)	4	33½	31¾	31¾	—1¼
176½	123	Coca-Cola (3)	2	137½	136½	136½	
80	58½	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	97	97	97	
38¾	13½	Colgate-Palm (½)	30	13¾	13¼	13¾	— ⅜
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	
62⅝	35	Coll & Alk (4g)	7	35⅝	35	35	
61½	19¾	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	13	19½	18½	18½	— ⅝
32	23¾	Colum Br A (1.60g)	1	24½	24½	24½	
31½	23¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	1	24	24	24	Sep 24
20¾	9	Colum Gas& (.20g)	60	9¾	9	9	
102	60	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	86	80½	80½	Sep 24
39½	19	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	3	19	18¾	19	
48½	27¾	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep 13
15¾	8½	Colum Carbon (4a)	3	8½	8½	8½	—1½
89¼	48¾	Coml Credit (4a)	9	48¼	47½	47½	—1
81	30½	Coml Credit pf (4½)	1	31	31	31	Sep 24
60¼	49¾	Coml Invest Tr (4)	3	51	50	50	+ ½
120	80	Coml I Tr cv pf (4½)	2	100½	100	100	Sep 22
21¾	10	Coml Solv (.80)	66	10¾	10	10	— ⅛
4½	1⅞	Comwith & Sou	170	2	1⅞	1⅞	
75¾	41	Conwith & So pf (2)	7	42	41½	42	
13½	7½	Conde Nast	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅝
17¾	11¾	Consol Oil (.80a)	107	11¾	11¾	11½	— ⅜
108¾	104	Consol Oil 5% pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ¼
10¾	4½	Consol RR Cuba pf	8	4¾	4¼	4¾	— ¼
1⅞	½	Consol Textile	13	⅞	½	½	
15¾	6½	Consol Coal	34	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
30	20	Consol Coal pf	10	20	20	20	
103¾	88	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	88	88	88	Sep 21
39¾	14	Container Corp (1.20)	42	30½	29¾	30	— ⅜
37¾	18¾	Cont Baking A	13	34½	33¾	33½	— ¾
3¾	3	Cont Baking pf (5)	1	3	3	3	
12	8¾	Cont Can (2a)	12	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Put at 8 to 22 P.C. Above Like 1936 Week

Commerce and Finance

Revised Panama Tolls Seen Aid To Midwest Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 25—A new deal for mid-west manufacturers who ship to the far west and the Orient is seen here in the recently enacted Panama Tolls Revision bill, which authorizes the President to raise tolls sufficiently to make the canal self-sustaining.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which began its campaign for toll revision about a year ago, believes that the changes will eliminate what it regards as unfair competition from east coast shippers and will stimulate some 5000 industries in the Mississippi Valley. Some of these, it maintained, had to pay as high as three times as much to ship their products by rail to the west coast as the eastern manufacturers paid to send them on boats through the canal up the Pacific.

To Benefit Industry

Among these industries are listed those concerns manufacturing farm implements, an important mid-western enterprise. Under the old tolls, said the Association, the Chicago manufacturer paid $1.96 to ship by rail what the east coast manufacturer transported by water for $0.55. Other industries said to be similarly handicapped, which are expected to be stimulated by the new adjustments in rates, are scrap metal, paper and paper products, tinplate, corn, cement, chemicals, textiles, railroad materials, paints, and varnishes.

The act, which becomes effective Jan. 1, will not only benefit mid-west industry but will bring about important governmental savings, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association points out. One of its objections to the low tolls was that they benefited foreign shippers unduly, while the government had to make up a $1,000,000 operating deficit each year. Sixty per cent of the tonnage carried, the Illinois group declared, was that of foreign vessels. Operating the canal at a loss meant subsidizing these vessels, it argued.

Losses Are Large

Moreover, the losses were very large, this group noted, declaring that between the years 1921 to 1936 the deficit amounted to $17,000,000 and that this did not include allowance for depreciation and obsolescence.

A year ago, in October, the Association passed a resolution favoring an advance in the toll rates for the canal large enough to pay adequate returns on the money invested. Then in December, the Association made a statement to the Committee on Panama Canal Tolls and Vessel Measurement Rules at Washington, setting forth its views on the importance of making the waterway self-sustaining. It therefore regards the new legislation on this subject in the nature of a victory for its own case, and has only commendation for the new act. And naturally, the chief reason for satisfaction here is that what seemed unfair competition between seaboard shippers and those in the interior who had to use the railroads has been minimized.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.7 P. C. In Week of Sept. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices rose 0.7 per cent during the week ended September 18 on account largely of sharp advances in prices of farm products and foods, amounting to 2.4 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively. The chemicals group also contributed to the rise. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and building materials decreased slightly. The metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodity groups remained unchanged, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

As a result of the pronounced rise in agricultural commodity prices, the raw materials group index advanced 1.4 per cent during the week. The index for this group is 0.5 per cent below the corresponding week of last month and 3.0 per cent above that of last year. For the fourth consecutive week prices of semimanufactured articles have declined.

Wholesale prices of finished products rose 0.6 per cent to the highest level reached since May 1930. As a group, finished product prices are 0.6 per cent and 8.8 per cent above a month ago and a year ago, respectively.

Following are comparison index numbers for the main groups of commodities:

	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
Commodity Groups	1937	1937	1936	1935
All commodities	87.4	86.8	81.4	81.0
Farm products	86.5	84.5	84.8	81.3
Foods	88.6	86.6	83.1	86.2
Hides & leather prod.	108.3	108.5	99.4	91.8
Textile products	78.1	78.5	76.5	71.3
Fuel & lt. materials	79.4	79.8	76.9	74.8
Metals & metal prod.	96.4	96.4	85.9	86.3
Building materials	96.3	96.4	87.0	86.3
Chemicals and drugs	81.2	80.9	81.5	79.2
House furng. goods	92.8	92.8	83.1	81.7
Miscellaneous	76.9	76.9	71.2	67.0
Raw materials	84.6	83.4	82.1	*
Semi-mfg. articles	85.6	85.7	76.2	*
Finished products	89.4	88.9	82.2	*
All commodities other than farm prod.	87.6	87.2	80.7	80.9
All commodities other than farm products and foods	88.9	88.0	79.6	78.2

*Not computed.

South Africa Exports Maize Again to Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—There are more than 20 ships en route to Three Rivers, Sorel and Montreal, all with cargoes of South African maize. South Africa is once more on an export basis after being out of this market for a year.

This will mean that at least 40 ships w have arrived in the St. Lawrence from the Union of South Africa since their season began These figures may be only partial.

Many shipping men here believe that possibly 60 ships from the Cape will have come to the St. Lawrence elevators before that river freezes. All will be loaded with South African maize.

Wall Street Is Now Asking If Stocks Are in a 'Bear Market'

Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Naturally, at a time like this in the security markets, Wall Street opinion shows unusually divergent trends. In a prolonged bull market such as that which ran for two years and terminated last spring, opinion remains for long periods fairly uniform, except during the intermediate shake-outs, such as occurred in September and December, 1935, March and December, 1936. Even in bear markets like that of 1930-1932 there is fairly wide concurrence of opinion. But not now.

Chief difference of opinion today is whether this is an "intermediate reaction" in stocks and business or whether it is a real bear market and impending depression. The probably best known interpreter of the Dow theory, living in the mountain states, is said to believe that we are in a primary bear market. William J. Baxter, who predicted the bull market in bonds a scarly as anybody, but has been doing a Cassandra since 1935, is now pulling out all stops on the bearish theme. More important—if true—an unconfirmable story in the Street is that the dean of modern students of the business cycle, whose book over twenty yearsago made business statistics fashionable with economists, said last spring at an informal and off-the-record gathering of the economic cognoscenti in New York that it looked like the top of the business cycle and that those Wall Streeters who were present might soon see the signs of decline.

An Intermediate Reaction?

On the other hand, probably the prevailing opinion in conservative banking circles is that this is not an impending business depression to compare with 1907, 1921 or 1932, but rather one comparable with 1914, 1924, or 1927; that business will probably keep slowing down until December or January, then re-accelerate.

One of the unfavorable signs of the times is that the total outstanding bank deposits and "money in circulation" seems to have reached its peak and for 1937 to date has done no better than level off. National bank deposits, for example, were down $840,000,000 on June 30 from last December, and in recent years have been as follows:

June 30, 1937	$34,765,917,000
Mar. 31, 1937	35,618,110,000
Dec. 30, 1936	37,608,397,000
June 30, 1936	30,200,453,000
Mar. 4, 1936	24,859,485,000
Dec. 31, 1935	24,847,733,000
Dec. 31, 1934	21,078,383,000
Dec. 30, 1933	17,589,882,000
Dec. 30, 1932	16,618,107,000
Dec. 31, 1931	19,244,247,000
Dec. 31, 1930	22,971,646,000

Total "net demand deposits—adjusted" of member banks of the Federal Reserve system increased only $139,000,000 during the first six months of 1937 (to $32,511,000,000) and in the "central reserve city banks" (New York and Chicago) which usually lead the trend, they dropped $146,000,000.

Importance of these figures lies in the fact that velocity of these deposits, as officially calculated, shows remarkably little variation from bad times to good times. Thus the rate of business activity seems, strangely, related in fairly close degree to the mathematical total of "money in circulation" and bank demand deposits. There has been a slight increase in velocity since the bottom of the depression, but on the other hand there has been a slight decrease in velocity in recent months. If there is anything much in this reasoning, it means that business will not expand again until and unless something begins to force expansion of bank deposits again as government deficit financing forced such expansion during the recent recovery.

Capital Financing Absent

From a slightly different angle, the business prospects seem dependent on capital financing, with little capital financing in sight. In the nineteen twenties there was a steadily growing volume of new financing until the peak of business activity was passed. When it dried up, the U. S. Treasury stepped in and has done the major financing for five years. Now that is drying up, and corporate financing has failed to resume its role.

In the last two years there has been a very heavy volume of refundings, and this year there has been some improvement in the volume of "new money offerings," but it has been puny in comparison with the volume of such offerings during most of the nineteen-twenties; and beginning around June even this volume has shrunk nearly to nothing.

A favorite argument against the possibility of a major business recession is that there can be no hard times with money unprecedentedly easy as it now is. This of course is the basic principle of the believers in "money management," for outside of government deficit-spending, which is now tapering off, money management still depends entirely on the use of one means or another to make money easy as a way of making business good.

If easy money is a guarantee against major business recessions, there won't be any, because there are still abundant methods available to Washington to keep money easy almost indefinitely. And, incidentally, there does not seem to have ever been a serious business recession in which money was "easy" and interest rates low—at least until the depression had run a considerable part of its course.

Wreckage of Theories

However, substantial arguments are cited against this position. In the first place, it is pointed out, people who argue that business cycle precedents have been made obsolete by modern methods can hardly support their case by arguing that business cycle precedents are still binding. Attempts at "money management" are new on the scale in which they are now trusted; and it is equally possible that we might see the novel situation of easy money and hard times.

Moreover, a further counter-argument runs, money is now at present easy anyway, but extremely tight. That is to say, that the discouragements to large capital investments, in the form of the capital gains tax, the surtax on undivided profits, the limits on "insider trading," the growing obstructions which SEC officials put in the way of capital flotations in order to be double-sure that the bankers are not getting away with anything, the high income taxes and the Treasury's tendency to hit below the belt, all together, topped by the President's habit of stirring up the animals (Madison Square, "I welcome their hate," Roanoke Island, Macauley's letter, Constitution Day, layman's document, etc.) have put material and psychological obstructions in the way of large-scale capital investment by large-scale investors quite as effective as high interest rates. True, business can borrow from the banks and has begun to, but most business men, after 1929-1932, remain extremely reluctant to be dependent for working capital on bank loans for any protracted period of time.

If these arguments are sound, and if their soundness is indicated by a substantial recession the rest of this year and 1938, the wreckage among economic theories and economists' reputations will be apalling. Easy money theories are the foundation of money management theories, and if the former have to be junked, money management will go out like ma-jong and Monopoly, technocracy and NRA.

All's Well—Oh, Yeah!

One of the bearish signs of the day, according to some Wall Streeters, is the increasing number of reassuring statements being made by political and business top men. The little book "Oh, Yeah!" which came out for a dollar during the depression and contained nothing but the favorable 1929-1931 predictions of well-known men, interspersed with charts of the subsequent downtrend, is an economic document not yet forgotten here.

In fact there is considerable doubt already in well-informed circles as to whether any major rescue move, if taken now, such as return to the old pre-1936 reserve requirements for the member banks, would not prove upsetting to business confidence instead of reassuring.

Reserve officials, indeed, are in a tight spot, with the present reliance on money management. During the nineteen-twenties they insisted they could not work the magic with prices that they were asked to work. Now that Washington has taken virtually all authority from them, their protests are sotto voce and their attitude a little sardonic, as though the joke will not always be on them.

Reserve instruments to control money rates are essentially of two sorts. One is the more wholesale method, like the large-scale adjustment of legal reserve requirments for member banks; the other the nicer instrument of precision, such as open-market operations and adjustment of the rediscount rate. As has been said here before, the two work together, in theory, like the larger and smaller adjustment on a radio by which stations are picked out.

But the trouble is that the large-scale instrument is too effective, and the nicer instrument isn't effective enough. Small adjustments are so technical and nice that business moods pay no attention to them—as witness this month. Large adjustments would be too shocking.

So it looks as though the next major economic question facing the country may be—"When money management fails, what next?"

Carloadings Gain 4.6 P. C. Over The Similar 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports 826,565 cars of revenue freight loaded during the week ended Sept. 18.

This is an increase of 115,266 cars, or 16.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 36,708, or 4.6 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 125,996, or 13.2 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as here given:

	This Wk	Increase Over Last Wk	Year Ago
Miscellaneous freight	333,792	48,687	7,916
Less - than - carlot merchandise	172,639	25,532	1,920
Coal	145,669	27,462	8,683
Grain & grain prdcts	36,180	4,197	3,112
Western districts	25,076	3,479	3,978
Livestock	19,033	4,626	295
Western districts	15,388	4,089	*115
Forest products	39,636	5,892	4,184
Ore	69,021	*2,568	9,789
Coke	10,665	1,336	809

*Decrease.

Heating Equipment Sales on Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Sales of boilers, radiators and other heating equipment are running about 30 per cent ahead of this time a year ago, and contractors say they are entering the busiest autumn season in many years.

Although the advance in new construction continues to play the most important part in the demand for heating equipment, modernization of furnaces with steam or hot water heating is also contributing substantially to the new business.

The price structure of the boiler and radiator industry remains firm with possibilities of further price advances to compensate for higher raw material and labor costs. It is pointed out by the trade that despite the advances of the past several years quotations of certain staple types of boilers are 53 per cent lower than in 1920, while radiator prices are down nearly 50 per cent.

Contractors report particular interest in winter air conditioning equipment for use in connection with radiator heating.

Buying at Retail Broadens as Fall Season Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As a quickening pace of retail distribution displays strong consumer purchasing power, wholesalers show more abandon in covering their autumn requirements. Seasonal weather is also punctuating the more aggressive strides forward being taken by the fall goods trade.

Despite the fact that makers of automobiles are in the doldrums usually experienced between new models, and the steel industry is at a low point, most other industrial divisions either maintained or increased their advantage over the level of a year ago, during the last week, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Buying More General

"Instead of being concentrated on apparel, as in the week preceding, interest of shoppers extended to nearly all retail-store offerings," says the review. "Although millinery, shoes, hosiery, dresses, blouses, skirts and sweaters dominated the women's wear demand, suits and coats started to move at a brisk rate. Men's suits and topcoats were benefited by the covering of needs accumulated last spring.

"Rise in the sales of electrical appliances, household equipment and floor coverings was unchecked, while radios, pianos, diamonds, watches and expensive luxury goods were more stressed. Purchasing trend continued toward the higher-priced, better-quality merchandise, with the moderate mark-ups taken as a matter of course.

Even though fall buying has yet to display its full force in some districts, sales at the leading centers of distribution averaged 3 to 7 per cent larger than for the week previous. As the rise from last year's totals was shortened at some cities, the increase in the estimated volume of retail distribution over that of the corresponding 1936 week was held to 8 to 22 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

"Further curtailment in the textile industries lowered sales for the week in the New England states, and the gain over a year ago was cut to 5 to 12 per cent. Stronger demand for nearly all offerings buoyed volume in the East to 10 to 20 per cent over that for the corresponding week in 1936.

Middle West Does Well

"Up 10 to 20 per cent for the week, the Middle West went over its 1936 sales by 12 to 25 per cent; some stores were ahead by 40 per cent. Below-freezing temperatures in the Northwest kept buying of fall goods 14 to 20 per cent larger than a year ago, despite fewer state fairs than the week before.

The gain for the South widened to 12 to 18 per cent, as tobacco, and other crops, except cotton, were marketed at higher prices. With the constant broadening of demand in rural areas, the improvement for the Southwest was extended to 15 to 25 per cent. Wage increases and settlement of strikes contributed to the rise of 10 to 18 per cent for the Pacific Coast.

Part of the week's gain was contributed by the larger orders for furniture to complete offerings for the nation-wide promotions during National Furniture Week from September 24 to October 2. Evidently the stocks of finished cotton goods in wholesale and retail channels were less burdensome than estimated, as buying in primary dry goods markets reached the largest volume since early July."

Hardware, lumber, building materials, plumbing supplies, wallpaper, and all types of equipment required for farm rehabilitation predominated in the orders at some centers. Buying of groceries for current needs widened," concludes the report.

Sugar Consumption In Europe Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Sugar consumption for 11 European countries during the first 11 months of their crop year, September, 1936, to Aug. 31, 1937, totaled 6,589,242 tons, raw value, an increase of 6.3 per cent over the same period in 1935-36, Dyer, & Co. reported.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

For many months there has been a persistent difference of opinion between London and New York over the prospects for American securities. The experience of both markets this year has been somewhat similar, although movements have been more erratic in America than in England. The Actuaries index of 178 industrial ordinary share prices was 90.8 at the beginning of the current year, and 83.4 at the beginning of September; a fall of slightly more than 8 per cent. During the same period the average yield rose from 3.68 per cent to 4.36 per cent.

The Standard Statistics index of 347 industrials in America fell from 143.2 at the beginning of the year to 134.1 at the beginning of September, a fall of under 6½ per cent. The average yield on 50 industrial commonstocks rose from 3.53 per cent to 4.60 per cent. Prices on Wall Street have since sagged heavily. But while market men in America have been as pessimistic about their future as the figures indicate, British opinion has looked all the time for a substantial improvement in America, even if at home a further fall in prices was anticipated.

Find U. S. Outlook Bright

Opinion here sems to attribute the fall in prices in London to underlying economic factors. Political worries, gold scares and such like shocks have been the occassion for declines, but not the fundamental cause. The general tone of the British market has been set by the general expectation that the season 1936-37 marked the peak of our economic recovery; for 1938 a decline in industrial profits seems to be anticipated. Market men watch their tipsters, the company insiders, and act accordingly. Add to this the rapid worsening in the political outlook, and you have reasons for pessimism. So far there has been little war panic; the possible effects of European war have not been discounted in the London market. But with nothing to look forward to, even if war is avoided, than continued crisis, there is no inclination for investors to buy for recovery.

Variations upon this theme are played by most of our financial writers. But when these same writers turn to American prospects they discover, with almost equal unanimity, that the future should be bright; and they have been seeing a bright future throughout the declines which have been registered during the current year.

The argument is that American recovery has considerably further to go than ours, both because the American depression was deeper than ours, and because our recovery had an 18 months to two years start. American recovery is not expected to be so rapid as ours partly because there are "sticker" elements in the American economy (building costs for example) and because the administration, unlike the British Government, has shown that it wants to keep recovery moving at a sober pace only.

The expectation of recovery is not qualified by the Englishman to any serious extent because of the American labour troubles. The aims of the American labour movement are known here in our own experience and have no dangers for us; we find it difficult therefore to understand the nervous reactions of the American investors. Nor do we put anything like so much importance as does the American upon the political activities of the Administration; most of its actions seem familiar to us in our own experience, and therefore not particularly frightening. The regulatory activities of the SEC it is agreed here may have some disturbing effect for a time in narrowing the market, but nothing like sufficient to justify the drastic movements which are now so common in Wall Street.

When, therefore, our investors and commentators sum up their estimates of American conditions they find them favourable on their own merits. They find America much more attractive when they look behind them at the storms brewing in Europe. Even at the peak of the early September drop in Wall Street, European and British money was flowing to America on a substantial scale, and an appreciable amount must have gone into American securities.

This movement has for the time being no longer to fear the threatened drastic taxation on capital gains on dividends of securities owned by non-resient foreigners. Without the fear of penal taxes, European investors are inclined to find in America a refuge for their money not only attractive on its own merits, but one peculiarly protected from the consequences of war.

See Wall Street Over-Anxious

America seems to be far more sensitive to war rumors than England. But even if America is right about the imminence of war in Europe, many of our commentators would not find in that sufficient reason for Wall Street to push its prices through the floor. America, we are reminded is separated from both Asia and Europe by a comfortably large volume of water. She is further protected by her neutrality policy. She has plenty of customers with the cash and the means to carry.

At the back of our minds is a recollection of the experience of so many neutrals in the last war, and we have therefore a perhaps unthoughtout idea that America is suitably placed to reap the profits of a neutral even if war comes. Thus the Englishman's attitude to America as a place for investment is based on a mixture of knowledge and ignorance, of good prospects and of hunches.

In the short run he has to make allowance for the obvious fact that Americans do not share his views, and that there are far more than enough Americans to do what they want with Wall Street, no matter how much or how little justification they may find for their actions outside their own minds. It is considered, therefore, that at the moment Wall Street is no place for a small investor; it is a jobbing market. But for the longer run, for a period of one to two years, American securities are favoured.

Leads Transit Men

Charles W. Chase

President of the Indianapolis Railways of Indianapolis, Indiana, Who Becomes New Head of the American Transit Association, to Succeed Thomas Conway Jr. The Organization Comprises More Than 90 Per Cent of the Men Who Operate the United States and Canadian Bus, Streetcar, Subway and Other Transit Lines

Mediation Wins Added Favor In Labor Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

forum representing the community, to which either side can bring its grievances and which shall be of such repute and dignity that much trouble can be averted."

Should Make Every Effort

Mr. McGrady further suggested that the full-time director use every possible means of finding a mutually satisfactory settlement in every case and only after he is unable to find such a way to peace that he call three members of the board, a labor member, a representative, of management, and one of the public, to assist, with the consent of the parties, in seeking a settlement.

It is fundamental in the plan that the board should not seek to determine the rightness or wrongness of the dispute itself.

In the first year of its operation the board handled 25 disputes including eight which reached the strike stage, and involving a total of 11,358 workers. In the second year it participated in a total of 52 disputes, including 18 strikes involving 9523 workers. In a majority of of cases the board effected a settlement, and even where the dispute reached the strike stage a final agreement was in most every case arranged through the board.

Altogether up to September it had settled 62 of 88 cases before they developed into strikes. In all the city has been free of violence and the sort of destructive controversy that instigated the plan, and which has in recent months marked other large industrial centers.

Incidentally, when the board was established the C. I. O. had not become active, hence the labor members are A. F. of L. followers. The C. I. O. has not asked for representation, however, and in disputes involving this faction the director requests three public members to handle the case.

Mayor's Labor Board

In Philadelphia the Mayor's Labor Board undertakes to adjust a dispute on request of employers, a union or group of employees, or where the public interest is involved. It follows a unique procedure in that disputes are referred first to a two-man panel, one representing the employer and the other the employees.

Dr. Lloyd K. Garrison, dean of the University of Wisconsin law school, has pointed out that two men on opposite sides of a question will be more likely to agree than if each were trying to convince a third, disinterested party.

If the two-man panel does not reach a solution and arbitration becomes necessary, the matter is submitted to Judge William M. Lewis, chairman of the labor board, which consists of 10 members appointed by the Mayor.

The New York State Labor Relations Board, headed by the Rev John P. Boland, and the New York State Mediation Board, whose chairman is William H. Davis, a patent attorney of this city, moved into their New York headquarters this week, each ready to carry out its functions in labor relations.

State Board Differs

The State Mediation Board, on the other hand, is distinctly a mediatory body and is designed for mediation only. Intervention in 114 strikes involving 32,923 workers during August was reported Thursday by this board through Elmer F Andrews, industrial commissioner Sixty-nine of the strikes, involving 26,319 workers, were settled, leaving 45 continuing into September, he said. Labor was victorious in 38 of the 69, lost 13 and compromised 18, the report said.

The State Labor Relations Board on July 1 took over the functions of the City Industrial Relations Board, named by Mayor LaGuardia and which also was an innovation in labor relations matters.

This latter board was set up by the Mayor on March 30, last, and was composed of Dr. Karl N. Llewellyn, professor of law at Columbia University; Arthur S. Meyer, president of the Schulte Real Estate Company, and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Social Security Board. It was designed solely to provide a place where participants in labor disputes would find imparitial assistance, and its members acted directly as representatives of the Mayor. They were inducted into office on April 1.

Success attended the Mayor's relations board from its inception.

The Newark (N. J.) board, established to facilitate "common sense settlement of disagreements between management and labor," can act, according to the Public Administration Clearing House here, as conciliator and mediator upon request of either party or upon its own initiative, but cannot arbitrate without the consent of both factions. When aid is sought the board may ask as a condition to its assistance that both parties agree to refrain from further discriminations, strikes, or lockouts until the board's work has been terminated. When agreements cannot be obtained by the board alone it may, if both parties agree, request the aid of state, federal, or other mediation authorities.

The Minneapolis Board

For two years a mediation board set up by the then Mayor, Thomas Latimer, functioned with marked success in Minneapolis, but just before the 1936 campaign was dissolved. Mayor George Leach since then, though without any formal program, has succeeded in settling a number of disputes through unofficial mediation.

Attempts at official action, based not on efforts to settle disputes, but merely a desire to protect public interests, have not been successful. An ordinance to permit the Mayor or chief of police to declare operation of a plant a "public danger" when an employer refuses to bargain with workers and an assemblage of certain proportions and in certain areas results, was passed by the Milwaukee City Council in 1935, but was never put into action and became such an issue that it was repealed in 1936.

A similar plan was proposed, but defeated in Cincinnati in 1936.

Outstanding among broad suggestions for a local labor peace program is that of Dr. Charles A. Prosser, director of the Dunwoody Institute, Minneapolis. The keystone of his proposal is an administrative board, the employer and worker members of which would be approved by employer and employee organizations. An alternative plan providing for appointment of the members by the senior judge of the District Court, or by the Mayor, also is suggested.

Helped Steel Truce

In many ways typical of state laws on this subject is the "Indiana Plan," evolved by the 1937 Indiana Legislature, with the backing of the State Federation of Labor. It has, its supporters claim, been instrumental in sending more than 76,000 men back to their jobs in 181 cases where strikes were threatened since April 1. The idea was put to a severe test with partial success in the recent steel controversy in East Chicago, which though a suburb of Chicago, is in Indiana.

Gov. Clifford M. Townsend sought common ground for agreement and at least in the case of the Inland Steel Company is credited with influencing the truce which ended the destructive strike. The law consolidated the state's four previous bureaus into a labor commission and gives the state authority to negotiate the settlement of labor disputes. The commission with a full-time director was established to promote a voluntary arbitration, mediation and conciliation. The commission is authorized to make inspections, see that safety laws are enforced, to collect, collate, and publish statistical information, to require employers and employees to attend hearings and submit statistics, and to bring action in the superior courts to enforce its orders.

New York Banker

Harris & Ewing Photo

William C. Potter

Chairman of the Board of the Guaranty Trust Company, Who Will Become Class A Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, to Take the Place of George W. Davidson, Whose Term Expires Dec. 31, Next

Guaranty Trust Chairman Named Reserve Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—William C. Potter, chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company, has been nominated a Class A director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, by a nominations committee of the State Bankers' Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Nomination is tantamount to election.

Mr. Potter will succeed George W. Davidson, chairman of the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, whose term as Federal Reserve director expires the last day of 1937.

Thomas J. Watson, president of International Business Machines Corporation, has also been nominated to be a Class B director of the Federal Reserve Bank, succeeding himself. Class A directors are drawn from banking and Class B directors from industry. In the present election, only member banks of Group 1 including institutions with combined capital and surplus of more than $1,999,000, will be eligible to vote.

Mr. Potter was born in Chicago, was trained as a mining engineer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He became general manager of the Guggenheimer Exploration Company in Mexico and later general manager of the American Smelting and Refining Company for Mexico and the southwest. In 1911 he was chosen president of the Intercontinental Rubber Company. On July 8, 1912, he was elected a vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company; on March 15, 1916, he resigned to become a member of the firm of Guggenheim Brothers.

Subsequently he returned to the Guaranty Trust becoming president on Oct. 15, 1921, and chairman of the board on Jan. 17, 1934.

Advertising Shows Substantial Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail display advertising in 80 important cities totals 33,864,055 lines, or 4.8 per cent more than the comparable period of last year, according to Advertising Age publication.

Newspapers in the measured cities show a total of 711,179,154 lines for this year, against 678,315,099 lines for the comparable period of last year. Compared with 1935, this year's increase amounts to 10.6 per cent.

Value of August Building Expands 6 P.C. Over July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Permits for all types of building construction in 1456 cities with a population of 2500 or more advanced in August, according to the Department of Labor Statistics, with the value of new non-residential construction estimated at 12 per cent above the July level.

Smaller increases were indicated for new residential building, including repairs and alterations. The total value of all classes for which permits were issued was 6 per cent above the preceding month.

Four Per Cent Under 1936

"Compared with the same month last year, the total value of building permits issued in August shows a decrease of 4 per cent," says the report. "This decline was due entirely to a reduction of 23 per cent in the value of new residential construction, as an increase of 25 per cent is indicated in expenditures for new non-residential construction, and a gain of 3 per cent in the value of permits issued for additions, alterations and repairs.

"During August, 1937, no contracts were awarded for PWA low-cost housing projects. During August, 1936, however, contracts were awarded for PWA low-cost housing projects valued at more than $18,900,000. Private residential construction, which would not include PWA housing projects, was 6 per cent greater in August, 1937, than in August, 1936.

"For the first eight months of 1937, the aggregate value of all classes of building construction for which permits were issued in these cities having a population of 2500 or over which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, amounted to $1,142,389,000, an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936. All types of construction registered gains, comparing the first eight months of the current year with the corresponding period of the past year. The increase in residential construction amounted to 16 per cent. During the first eight months of 1937 dwelling units were provided in these cities for 127,339 families, an increase of 16 per cent over the first eight months of 1936."

Eight Months Gain 15 Per Cent

The percentage change from July to August in the number and cost of the various classes of construction is indicated in the following table for 1456 identical cities having a population of 2500 or over:

Change From July, 1937 to August, 1937	Number	Estimated Cost
Class of Const'n		
New residential	+ 2.5	+ 0.4
New nonresidential	+15.6	+12.3
Additions, alterations, repairs	+ 4.5	+ 5.1
Total	+ 6.1	+ 5.8

There were 13,423 dwelling units provided by the permits issued in these cities, an increase of 6 per cent as compared with July.

The gains made during the first eight months of 1937, as a whole, over the corresponding period of 1936 are indicated below:

Change From First 8 Months in 1936 to First 8 Months in 1937	Number	Estimated Cost
Class of Const'n		
New residential	+25.8	+15.9
New nonresidential	+12.7	+10.3
Additions, alterations, repairs	+ 9.6	+22.1
Total	+13.2	+15.3

The data collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show, in addition to private construction, the number and value of buildings.

August Corn Grind

NEW YORK (AP)—The Corn Industries Research Foundation reported a corn grind of 3,848,264 bushels during the month of August for products going into domestic use, compared with 6,762,739 bushels in August last year and 3,439,898 bushels in July this year.

ARLINGTON MILLS

DIVIDEND NO. 142

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share has been declared, payable on Friday, October 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1937, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston

Albert H. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

Sales Representatives

General Distributor for Mutual investment Fund desires Sales Representatives throughout Massachusetts. Unusual opportunity for men of character and sales ability to qualify as branch managers. Insurance or investment sales experience helpful but not essential. Communicate with Harlow Keys & Company, 111 Devonshire St., Boston.

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INSURANCE
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115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5800

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 20

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Grain-fed Steers Bring the Year's Highest Price in Chicago

Corn Gyrations Hold Stage In Chicago Grain Market

Weekly Grain Review
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Spectacular fluctuations in September corn have featured the grain trade at Chicago during the last week, with prices gyrating wildly at times, and for the week covering a range of about 17c. At the top the market was $1.16¾, a new high for the crop, and from that point there was a drop to a little under $1 with a subscription rally to $1.14¾, and then another drop and rally. Friday's close was $1.11. These fluctuations marked the varying ascendancy of bulls and bears, with both sides giving battle at all times.

Wheat has made fair advances inspired by strength in foreign markets and also helped by what appeared to be concentrated buying for eastern account. The strength in European markets was rather misleading, however, as it was stripfreight situation. This would be bearish on this side as it restricts export business in United States wheat.

Nearly three months of the crop year have passed and United States has sold only a small amount of wheat. Inasmuch as Southern Hemisphere competition will be heavy in a few months, it will be necessary to dispose of a good portion of surplus wheat in the next few weeks, if United States is to export the amount expected, which Broomhall figured at 120,000,000 bushels. At present Europe appeared to be buying Canadian wheat to blend with Russian and Danubian offerings, and ignoring American hard winters, which continue to be held at high prices, especially in view of the high freights.

Domestic cash wheat markets hold strong, which is rather remarkable in view of heavy primary receipts. September wheat has been relatively strong.

Argentina rains were fairly general during the last week, but several important sections have had only little relief. Parts of Australia also need rain, and the Southern Hemisphere developments will be extremely important from now on. At present exports from both Australia and Argentina are extremely small, and only small amounts are going to Europe. This condition will continue until new crop grain is available.

Oats and rye have been fairly steady as hedge pressure in both grains has been light, and both are hovering around an export level.

Scrap Steel Price Near Low of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh

Latest quotation on No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap here of $19 a ton represents a drop of $2 from the last reported sale and is close to the low price paid thus far in 1937. Last March No. 1 scrap sold at $24.

Activity in scrap is at a rather low ebb, the latest sale being the only reported transaction with the past fortnight.

Heavy Steers at Chicago Sell Near All-Time Peak

Weekly Livestock Review
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Eastern shippers and order buyers continued to pay "war-time" prices for strictly grain-fed steers and yearlings here during the last week. Top quality went to $19.50, not only a new high on the crop, but within 10c a hundredweight of the all-time September peak; also exactly $2 a hundredweight under the record price of $21.50 paid in December, 1919, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

All weighty steers grading good and choice advanced 25-50c, and medium to good kinds held steady. Toppy light and long yearlings gained price ground, but all others lost 25-50c. Light heifer and mixed yearlings grading medium to good lost 50c to $1.25.

Cows sold well, weighty kinds bringing 15-25c more per cwt on shipper account. It was an active and strong market on weighty sausage and beef bulls and on vealers which sold freely late in the period under review at $12.50-13.50, while heavy sausage bulls brought $7-7.50.

Hogs and lambs did not fare so well. More hogs showed up, and the recent cold weather price spurt tends to crumble away, the top having fallen from $13 to $12.50. Net downturns for the week were 15-25c, mainly on lights and/pigs. Butchers scaling 250 lbs and upward ruled steady to 10c lower as did packing sows. More hogs are showing up and trade opinion is that gradual downturns will feature the market from now on.

Lambs broke sharply. Last week the top went to $12 and attracted liberal runs at gateway and river markets. Buyers had their inning, and as the week closed the peak was $11, the market meanwhile being $1-1.25 lower. Yearlings shared the decline and sheep lost price ground as the market crumbled, but showed signs of regaining at least a part of its recent loss.

The marketing of western fat and feeder lambs, especially fat kinds, is now at its peak. High prices being paid for beef and pork also tend to support lamb. High temperatures were a weakening factor on all meats as the week closed.

Yearling steers reached $19.10. Light yearlings $18.75, and baby beef type offerings $18, with heifer yearlings up to $16. The most noticeable decline in the cattle market was on medium-to-good grade short-fed heifers selling recently at $10.75-13, but now at $8.75-11.75. Buyers have been substituting western grass heifers selling at $10 down for these shortfeeds. Heavy grass cows sold up to $9.50. Grass steers to $15.50.

Film Industry May Have Record Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

That a banner sales year is in prospect for the motion picture industry, is the conclusion of a nation-wide survey just completed. All previous box office records are expected to be smashed in the theatrical year 1937-38 for three outstanding reasons, says Ross Federal Service, Inc.

First, economic conditions throughout the country are showing an upswing.

Second, the greatly increased production budgets of all major film companies point to unequaled box office receipts and more profits all along the line.

Third, improved economic conditions generally have spurred the nation's exhibitors to reopen and improve their theaters.

Board of Trade Uses Emergency Powers; Ends 'Squeeze' in Corn

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade invoked emergency powers today to suspend trading in September corn and end the market deadlock between traders in the commodity.

The board ordered settlement of all open contracts at a price of $1.10½ per bushel.

The action averted a threatened "squeeze" which developed when it became apparent that there was not sufficient September corn available to permit traders to make deliveries in accordance with their contracts.

President Kenneth S. Templeton said the board had no alternative under the Commodity Exchange Act which requires all contract markets to prevent manipulation.

A showdown on the threatened "squeeze" was due next Monday because intentions to settle open contracts fore the directors acted. All deals were to have ended at that time and the "shorts" would have had three days thereafter in which to make delivery.

The market crisis was precipitated by the realization that "shorts" were faced by a shortage of old domestic corn due to the drought of previous years, president Templeton said. The shortage, despite heavy importations of Argentine, South African and other foreign corn, he added, "permitted the 'long' interests to take advantage of the situation."

The directors decreed that "short" interests must notify the board of at the stipulated price or elect to make delivery. Failure to deliver after such notification would render the trader in default under exchange rules. At yesterday's opening, contracts remaining for settlement involved 8,400,000 bushels.

The Clearing Corporation was ordered to allocate all corn hereafter tendererd in fulfillment of September contracts on a pro rata basis as nearly as practicable to buyers who were "long" at the close of trading yesterday.

Directors were in session most of the night before reaching a decision. Early in the proceedings they conferred with officials of the Commodity Exchange Administration.

Manipulation Charged

Previously the board officials took unprecedented action in demanding full reports on the market positions of traders in the contract. They also tripled margin requirements in an effort to reduce speculative activity.

A charge that corn prices were being manipulated was made yesterday in a statement by the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a leading co-operative.

Board directors said the exchange business conduct committee had submitted evidence that indicated the principal "long" held a predominant interest in the September contract, the percentage of which, with relation to the total open interest, had steadily increased. The "long" was not identified.

"Longs," or holders of contracts, were in position before the directors' action to command a possible maximum price of $1.26½ before the end of trading Monday. At that price they would have reaped a wide profit from "shorts" who were unable to make delivery. Under exchange rules the price could also have reached a low of 94½ before trading ended.

The high price for September corn was in the face of one of the most bountiful harvests in years. New corn, however, could not be substituted for September corn in making deliveries because it's moisture content exceeded exchange limitations.

Low Point Precedes 1938 Auto Output

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports, Inc., says that output of the motorcar factories reached its bottom point this week with the assembly of 28,030 cars and trucks, compared with 30,150 last week and 20,597 at this time last year.

The survey said that every manufacturer in the industry now has completed 1937 model production and predicted a substantial increase next week, on 1938 output.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks			
	Ind'ls	RR's	Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	—3	—3	—3	—3
Saturday	78.9	37.7	35.7	53.7
Previous day	78.6	37.6	35.7	54.0
Month ago	92.3	35.3	41.0	65.0
Year ago	99.2	40.7	50.9	67.9
1937 high	101.6	49.5	54.0	75.3
1937 low	76.1	27.3	35.7	53.7
1936 high	99.3	43.5	53.7	72.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7

Movement in Recent Years

1932 low	17.5	8.7	13.9	15.9
1929 high	166.9	189.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	81.6	99.3	61.8	61.

	Bonds			
	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	—.5	—.1	—.2	—69.8
Saturday	83.9	100.9	94.2	70.0
Previous day	84.4	100.8	94.3	71.2
Month ago	89.7	102.9	97.1	74.1
Year ago	96.8	103.1	102.5	69.8
1937 high	99.0	104.4	103.8	73.0
1937 low	83.9	100.9	94.2	67.6
1936 high	96.9	101.8	99.3	42.2
1936 low	45.8	40.0	54.6	100.5
1932 low	101.1	98.9	103.9	
1928 high				

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	108.8	Prev. day 108.8
Month ago	110.3	Year ago 112.7
1937 high	113.7	1937 low 108.4
1936 high	113.5	1936 low 110.2
1928 high	104.4	1932 low 86.8

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks—With the position of the Industrials as a group seemingly stronger than the rails on an earnings and dividend basis, it seems to us that aside from any necessitous liquidation which may be ahead, the market has just about completed a correction of full technical proportions, in so far as the March 1935-37 phase of the recovery cycle is concerned.

Josephthal & Co., New York—It is well to remember that even in a bear market we can have rallies and certainly the severity of the decline in the past two sessions would seem to call for some correction soon.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—It would seem, however, that the recent conspicuous reaction in the market had gone far toward discounting any setback for business which now appears to be in prospect and that good stocks bought on days of reaction should show profits within a reasonable length of time.

Southgate & Co., Boston—Having dipped to new lows, the markets are unlikely to show a sustained upward course for some time to come. The maintenance of a liquid, short-term position is the only conservative course to follow, and investors, individual or corporate, who are holders of long term, low coupon bonds, should consider whether or not it is time to protect their invested capital by switching to short-term issues before it is too late.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—While there is nothing new that can be said of business, and there has been some falling off in activity, the general situation is not causing undue apprehension, although a weather eye is being kept on labor, and it is believed that further disturbances along this line are inevitable. Caution in stock market operations is still very much to be desired.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	8.29	8.46	8.28	8.39	+.06
December	8.16	8.38	8.17	8.35	+.02
January	8.20	8.36	8.19	8.36	+.02
March	8.20	8.43	8.20	8.35	+.02
May	8.39	8.53	8.38	8.44	
July	8.49	8.62	8.49	8.52	—.06

	Liverpool				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
October	4.79	4.81	4.79	4.79	—.07
December	4.88	4.90	4.88	4.88	—.07
March	4.93	4.95	4.93	4.94	—.06
May	4.99	5.01	4.99	5.01	—.05

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, 10 lower to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
October	102.5	102.5	101.5b
December	103.0	103.0	102.0b
March	102.5	102.5	102.0b
May	102.0	102.0	102.0b

b—Bid.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 25, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Close	Prev. Close
	Am Pneumat pf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	116
8.75	Bos & Albany	118	118	118	118	85¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	21	21	21	21	21
2.00b	Bos Mkt Str Trav	3	3	3	3	3
	Bos & Me pr pf	10¾	10	10¼	10¼	8½
.50a	Copper Range	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	40¾
3.00	East G&F pf	30	30	30	30	54
.40a	Eastern S	5	5	5	5	5
8.00	Edison Elec	137	136	137	137	137
1.80b	Emp Group	18	17¾	18	18	19
1.87½d	Fl Nat Stores	36½	36½	36½	36½	35
	Maine Cent pf	3	3	3	3	3¾
	Mass Util Assoc	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
	Merrimkhaler	30	30	30	30	32½
2.00	Narr Rac A	3	3	3	3	4¼
	Nat Tunnel	1	1	1	1	1
2.25d	N E Tel & Tel	112	112	113	113	113½
	North Butte	55c	55c	55c	60c	60c
.70d	Old Dominion	51c	51c	51c	52c	52c
	Quincy Min	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
.80b	Reece Butt H	12	12	12	12	12
.40d	Shawmut Assn	12	12	12	12	12
	Suburb Elec	1	1	1	1	1
.70d	Torrington	31	31	31	31	25c
	Un Cop L & M	25c	25c	25c	25c	25c
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	73	73	73	73	74
	Utah M & T	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	4¼
	Warren Bros	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	4¼

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	3¾s '43-'40 June	105.18	105.18	105.18
8	3¼s '41	106.7	106.7	106.7
5	3⅜s '47-'43	106.18	106.18	106.18
3	3 s '45-'43	106.3	106.3	106.3
27	3¼s '48-'44	111.6	111.6	111.6
35	4s '54-'44	102.9	102.9	102.9
3	2¾s '47-'43	103.24	103.24	103.24
1	3s '46-'46	104.3	104.3	104.3
9	3½s '49-'46	100.16	100.16	100.16
1	2¾s '51-'48	104.11	104.11	104.11
3	3½s '52-'49	97.30	97.26	97.30
13	3½s '53-'49	99.17	99.16	99.17
19	3¾s '54-'51	102.19	102.15	102.15
3	3s '55-'51	100.14	100.12	100.13
72	3½s '60-'55	99.14	99.11	99.13
	Federal Farm Mtg.			
2	3s '47-'42	102.28	102.28	102.28
14	2¾s '47-'42	102.30	102.30	102.30
3	3¼s '64-'44	102	102	102
3	3s '49-'44	100.10	100.10	100.10
1	2¾s '49-'39	100.6	100.4	100.6
55	2 s '44-'42	102.1	101.28	102
41	3s '32-'44			
	Corporation Bonds			
2	Adams Exp 4s '48	97	97	97
2	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104	104	104
1	Alb P Wrap 6s '48	82½	82½	82½
12	Alleghany 5s '44	77	75¾	76
51	Alleghany 5s '49	81	80¼	81
51	Alleghany 5s '50 st	36¼	36	36
84	Alleghany 5s '50	64	62	64
84	Am & Foreign P 5s 2030	105¼	105⅛	105½
30	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	114	113¾	113¾
1	Am T & T 3½s '43	99¾	99	99
18	Am T & T 3½s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
81	Am T & T 3¼s '61	107½	106¾	107½
14	Am T Fdr cv '50	101¾	101¼	101¾
4	Am W W & E 6s '75	105	104½	104¾
12	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	30	30	30
4	Am W W & E 6s '75	94	93½	93½
10	Arm Del 4s '57	94¾	94¾	94¾
9	Arm Del 4s '55	109¾	109	109
17	AT & SF 4s '95	107½	107½	107½
1	AT & SF 4s 1905-55	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	AT & SF cv 4½s '48	97	96¾	98½
6	A C Line 1st 4s '52	83	82	82
8	A C Line 4½s '64	100	99½	100
1	A C Line 5s '45	38½	38½	38½
1	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	66½	66½	66½
1	Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	76¾	76¾	76¾
16	B & O rfg 5s '95	99¾	99¾	99¾
29	B & O 1st 5s '48	65	64	64
11	B & O rfg 5s '95	63	62¾	62¾
7	B & O 5s '96 F	63	62¾	62¾
24	B & O 5s 2000 D	53	52¾	53
43	B & O cv 4½s '60	92¼	91¾	91¾
4	B & O 4s '48	107¾	106	106
3	Bang & Ar cn 4s '51	117½	117½	117½
1	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	103	103½	103
4	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	94¾	94	94
20	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94	94	94
1	Boston & Me 5s '67	16	16	16
1	Bos & NY Airl'L 4s '55	13	12	12½
11	Bot Con Mills6½s '34	12½	12	12½
4	Cuba Nor R 6½s '42	101	101	101
1	Bkly Edis 3¾s '66	64¾	64	64½
21	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	94	93¾	93¾
4	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	105¾	105¾	105¾
10	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	67½	66¾	66¾
10	Buf R&P 4½s '57	50½	50	50
10	Bush Term 5s '55	66	65	66
10	Bush T Bldg 5s '60	112¾	112½	112½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113	113	113
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112½	112½	112½
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	122½	122½	122½
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	106½	105½	105½
16	Can Pac 5s '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Can Pac 4½s '46	100½	100	100
9	Can Pac 4½s '60	92	91½	91½
4	Can Pac 4s perp	78	78	78
3b	Carth G Adir 4s '81	24	23¾	24
2	Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	106	101	103
10	Cen Foundry 6s '41	10½	9¾	9¾
10	Cen of Ga cn 5s '59 C	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	80	80	80
6	Cen Pac 5s '60	107½	106¾	106¾
4	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	67	67	67
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	C & Ohio 5s '39	95¾	95	95
3	C & O 3½s '96 D	96	95½	95½
8	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	113¾	113¾	113¾
6	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	108¾	107¾	108¾
7	CB&Q 5½s '71	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	CB&Q Gen 4s '58	107⅜	107¼	107⅜
1	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	20	18¾	18¾
35	Chi G E Ill 5s '51	19	18½	18½
13	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	26½	25¾	25¾
9	Chic Gt West 4s '59	22	22	22
1	Chi L&L 6s '47	10	10	10
2	Chi L&L 5s 66	15¾	15½	15½
243	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	5¼	5	5
141	CMSP&Pac ad 5s 2000	33¾	32¾	32¾
5	Chi&NW 3½s '61	18	18	18¼
	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	31½	31½	31½
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	9¾	9¾	9¾
69	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	15½	15¼	15¼
4	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	16	16
2	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	12¼	12¼	12¼
117	CRI&P 4½s '34	11½	11½	11½
5	CRI&rP4½s 52A ct	7	7	7
1	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	24	23½	23½
4	CRI&P 4s 88	13	12¾	13
16	CRI&P rfg 4s34	11¾	10¾	10¾
14	CRI&P rfg 4s34 ct	109	108¾	109
109	Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	100	100	100
1	Chi&W Ind 4½s 62	101½	101½	101½
4	Ch & W Ind 4s 52	105	105	105
1	Cinn Gas&El 3½s 67	100	100	100
8	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s66	107	105¾	105¾
12	Cly Cl Iron 4½s 50	105	104	104
4	Clev UnTer 5s '73	107½	100¼	100¼
4	Cley Un Ter4½s'77C	104	104	104
1	Col P&L 5s 43	97	96	96
1	ColomG5s52May	94	94	94
1	Colom G 5s 1961	97¾	97¼	97¼
12	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	100½	100½	100½
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	103½	103¼	103½
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	105¾	105¾	105¼
17	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	98¾	98½	98½
1	Consum Pow 3¼s '70	102½	102½	102½
6	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	103⅜	103⅜	103½
4	Container Cor 6s '46	103	103	103
4	Cube No Ry 5½s '42	38¼	38	38
1	Cube RR 7½s '46	53	53	53
1	Cuba RR 5s '5	46½	46½	46½
2	Dayton P&L 3¼s '60	105	105	105
4	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	79	78¾	78¾
10	Del R&P 4½s '57	18¼	17½	18
10	Bush Term 5s '55	66	65	66
10	D & R G West 5s '55	10½	10	10
10	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	10	9¾	9¾
10	D & R G West 5s '78	14¼	13¾	13¾
17	DetEd 4s '65	100½	100¼	100¼
15	Duq Light 3s '51	106	106	106½
15	Duquesne L 4½s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
12	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	108	108	108
1	Erie rfg 5s '67	60	59	60
1	Erie rfg 5s '75	60	59	60
3	Erie gen lien 4s '96	69	68	68
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
38	Fla E Cst 5s '74	94	94	94
3	Gal H & H 5½s '39	100	100	100
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100	100	100
3	Gen Mot Accept 4s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
9	Gen Mot Accept3¼s51	101¼	101¼	101¼
9	Gen Mot Acceptance '56	98½	97¾	97¾
20	G Goodrich 4½s '56	101¾	101¼	101½
28	G Goodrich 6s '45	104¾	103¾	103¾
2	G cedyr T & R 5s '57	93½	93½	93½
2	Goth Silk Hos 5s '48	115	114¾	115
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106	106	106
3	Gt Nor 6s '52	101	101	101
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	100	100	99¾
9	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	114½	114½	114½
40	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¾	105	105¾
34	Gt Nor 4s '46 K	84	84	84
1	G Bay & W 5s B	99½	99½	99½
1	Gulf Mob & N 5½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
23	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '51	41¾	41¾	41¾
1	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	23½	23½	23½
1	Hud&Man 1st 5s '57	58½	58½	58½
1	Ill Cent 3½s '51	101	101	101
1	Ill Cen 4½s '66	85	85	85
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
5	Ill Cen 4s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
3	Inland Stl 3½s '61	104½	104½	104½
3	Interb RTr 5s '32	19	18½	19
1	Interb RTr 6s '41	53½	53½	53½
1	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61	61	61
61	Interstate Iron 4s '47	63½	63½	63½
2	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	54¾	54¾	54¾
14	Int Ot Nor 4½s '52	36	36	36
1	Int Ot Nor 1st 6s '52	70½	70½	70½
11	Int Hydro El 6s '44	62¼	62¼	62¼
1	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	84	83½	83½
11	Int Paper 5s '55	97½	97½	97½
11	Int Paper 5s '47	83½	83½	83½
22	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	36	36	36
1	Int T&T 4½s '53	61½	61½	61½
1	Int T&T 5s '55	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Iowa Cen rfg 5s '51	6	6	6
1	JamesF&Clea 4s '39	93	93	93
7	Jones&Laugh8¼s'41	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Kans G&E 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
10	Koppers Co 4s '61	103	101½	101½
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	101½	101¼	101½
1	Kresge Found 3½s '47		97¼	97¼
1	Lac Gas 6s '43A	49¾	49¾	49¾
15	Lac Gas 5½s '53	80¾	80	80¾
5	Lac Gas 5s '39	91	91	91
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	38	38	38
5	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	49½	48¾	49½
10	Leh Val cl 4s 2003	49½	49	49½
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	130¾	130¼	130¼
1	Loews 3½s '46	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	100	100	100
1	Long Isl unif 4s '49	119	119	119
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	77¾	77¾	77¾
4	Louis&Ark 5s '69	101½	101½	101½
10	Louis&N 4½s 2003	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Louis&N un 4s '40	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	99	99	99
4	Maine Cen 4s '45	30	29	29
4	Manhat Ry 4s '90	28½	27¾	27¾
3	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	28	27¾	28
3	Market St Ry 7s '40	85	85	85
5	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103½	103½	102½
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	85¾	85¾	85¾
7	Met W S E Ch 4s '38	101	101	101
1	Mid Ry & L 5s '71	4	4	4
1	M & St L 4s '49	16	16	16
1	MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	16	15¾	16
3	MSP & SSM gtd 4½s '38	50¾	50¾	50¾
6	M-K-Tex 4s '62	52	51	52
7	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	85	82	82
257	Mo Pac 5½s '49	28½	28½	28½
10	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	27	27	27
10	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	28¼	27½	28
10	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	11	10¾	11
40	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	28	27½	28
55	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	28	28	28
10	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28½	27½	28½
82	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20¾	21
4	Mob & O 4½s '77	83	83	83
1	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	104½	104½	104½
2	Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	91½	91½	91½
2	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	85	85	85
3	Mor&Essex 5s '55	106	106	106
2	Mut Un Tel 5s '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Namm&Son 6s '43	33¾	33	33
5	Nassau El 4s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Nat Dairy 4½s '45	105¼	105⅝	105½
8	Nat Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
1	NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	80	80	80
10	N O Gt N 5s '83	93¼	93¼	93¼
7	N O Pub Svc 5s '52A	93½	93½	93½
8	N O P S 5s '55B	75	75	75
1	NYC&StL 4s '93	90½	90	90½
17	NYC rfg 5s 2013	80	80	80
5	NYC 4½s 2013 A	99	98¾	98¾
13	NYC 3¾s '52	99¾	99¾	99¼
13	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	85½	85½	85½
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	91	91	91
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97reg	92	92	92
16	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	73¼	73¼	73¼
23	NY Ch&StL 4s '37	100¼	99 31-32	100¼
1	NY Conn 4½s '43	109	109	109
2	NY Dock Co 4s '38	45	45	45
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	49	49	49
7	NY Edis 3½s '65	100¾	100¾	100¾
25	NY G El H&P 4s '49	113¾	113¾	113¾
31	NY Lack&Wn 4½s '73A	96½	96	96
3	NYNH&H Con 4s '54	15¾	15	15¼
1	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	23	23	23
1	NY O & W gen4s '55	14	14	14
4	N

Tennessee Drys In Big Majority On Repeal Vote

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 25 (AP)—Tennessee drys acclaimed yesterday their 2 to 1 victory in the prohibition referendum Sept. 23, and planned an attack on legalized beer while wets insisted the advisory balloting was a "meaningless farce."

Prohibitionists saw a great "moral victory" in the results and announced they would move shortly for repeal of a statute that permits 5 per cent beer. The State is one of five whose anti-whiskey laws have survived repeal of national prohibition.

Wets noted, however, that the total vote apparently would run nearly 100,000 below that cast in 1933 when the state ratified national repeal, and claimed the issue ultimately would have to be settled on a local option basis.

Big Dry Majority

With 1723 precincts reported out of 2160 in the State, the count stood: For repeal, 38,022; against repeal, 99,735. The dry majority was 61.713. Approximately 500,000 were qualified to vote.

In the 1933 election, Tennessee voted 126,942 to 120,107 for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

E. H. Crump, leader of the Memphis political organization and outstanding repeal advocate, said, "The light dry vote throughout the State, after a determined effort on the part of the drys, is conclusive proof Tennessee will go wet when there is a chance for a clear shot at local option."

Opposition Unorganized

"We feel this is the greatest moral victory Tennessee has had since the State Legislature voted for statewide prohibition nearly 30 years ago," said the Rev. Robert S. Tinnon, superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League.

Repealist leaders had made no effort to organize their forces, contending the referendum was "meaningless" since a repeal victory would not have changed the dry laws nor bound the Legislature to change them.

The recent Legislature killed a liquor legalization proposal and then called the referendum.

Conclave to Map Drys' Strategy Called by Party

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Prohibition Party is planning a national meeting in November, much in the manner of that proposed by Republican leaders, to map its strategy through next year's congressional election and the 1940 presidential race, Edward E. Blake, national chairman, announced today.

Mr. Blake said correspondence was being carried on with state chairmen and party stalwarts in the 34 states in which the prohibitionists are fully organized, to determine the time and place. Columbus, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind., appeared to be the most likely choices, he said, with a date sometime after Nov. 10.

Because of efforts being concentrated on state elections this year—in New Jersey and Virginia—Mr. Blake said he would not determine the caucus details until late next month. The prohibitionists have candidates for governor in both states.

Mr. Blake's statement was made in connection with comment on Thursday's prohibition repeal referendum in Tennessee, in which drys mustered more than 70 per cent of the votes.

The chairman declared he believed the sentiment which produced the eighteenth amendment "still exists and is only latent."

"When the 'drys' decide to vote for the principle of prohibition we will have it again," he said. "The last few state-wide elections have gone our way, and the more voters we have gotten out to the polls the larger has been the prohibition majority.

"The people are becoming aroused at the evils flowing from the liquor traffic. Public indignation against it is increasing. This will soon take the form of votes."

Also commenting on the Tennessee referendum, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, national treasurer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said the result was "by no means surprising."

"The Tennessee vote clearly reflects the awakening of the people everywhere to the failure of repeal nationally and the menace of the relegalized liquor traffic."

Vigilance Movements Probed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The vigilante movement, which came in the wake of industrial disturbances in towns and cities over America, is undergoing close scrutiny by federal organizations. They are working in unison, and swift blows will be struck soon, it is learned here, to halt the spread of the movement which the Administration holds is one of the most dangerous by-products of accelerated labor unionization under the Wagner Act.

Participating in the investigation are the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, the National Labor Relations Board and the Justice Department. They have compiled considerable material on self-styled law-and-order organizations which frequently employ terroristic tactics.

The labor board is investigating vigilantism in eastern industrial cities and western agricultural areas. The La Follette committee investigations are looking into scores of complaints of intimidations of workers, particularly in the South. Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin, chairman of the committee, is expected to open hearings on material already gathered shortly after his return from Europe. He was voted an appropriation of $35,000 by Congress.

Evidence of vigilante activity already has been brought out by the labor board at its hearings on the charge that the Bethlehem Steel Company interfered illegally with organization of its workers at Johnstown, Penna., and more is expected to go into the record before the report is completed. An attempt is being made to expand the Johnstown Citizens' Committee, organized to combat the C. I. O. in Bethlehem's big Pennsylvania plant, into a national organization, and organizers are planning a meeting in Chicago within the next few weeks to launch a far-flung membership drive, it is reported.

The board also is looking into vigilantism at Elkland, Penna., where the Elkland Leather Company is under investigation, as well as at Buffalo and Canton, Ohio, where the Republic Steel Company is accused of combating labor organization in this way, and at Steubenville, Ohio, where the Weirton Steel Company is under fire.

Hearings were started in Los Angeles yesterday to determine the truth of charges that the Sierra Lamanda Citrus Association has intimidated its transient employees.

The La Follette committee stands ready to move into any of these situations if further investigation seems desirable when the labor board gets through.

Autumn Beauty Lures Hikers To Palisades Park

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Summer campers have folded their tents and hikers have taken their places in the Bear Mountain and Harriman sections of the Palisades Interstate Park of New York and New Jersey with the advent of autumn days and the gorgeous change in coloring of the hardwood forests.

"With recent rains, the brooks and waterfalls are vigorous and beautiful again after summer droughts and the whole region of 45,000 acres of woodland, starred with 38 lakes, between the Hudson and the Ramapo, is in one of the finest periods of the year for pedestrian enjoyment," says a description of the park issued by the commissioners today.

Summer camping in the park "broke all records during the season just closed." The commission placed the number of campers during the summer season at 80,044. This was an increase of about 20 per cent over 1936.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house, conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO. 0897.

N. Y. C., 446 Central Park West—Desirable, newly decorated; refined environment; convenient transportation; reasonable. Tel. mornings and evenings, Academy 2-8138.

N. Y. C., 320 Riverside Dr., 9-E—Bright, airy, spacious, attractive early American singles, doubles, studio, convenient, RIv. 9-1447.

ROOMS WANTED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Lady wishes permanent home in refined family or home; large, unfurnished room, sunny and well heated; moderate price. Tel. New. No. 0600-M.

PROFESSIONAL woman desires room or apartment Sept. 30th, $30-$35 month; below 66th; preferably East Side, Wickersham 2-8478. Write Box C-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CIRCULATION man seeks position on progressive newspaper; capable of taking full control; reference can be furnished. Apply Box L-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THE services of a competent superintendent or production manager in the printing or binding industry are available at this time, go anywhere. Please write Box P-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED woman desires position distinguished manager in the home, school or institution; good references. Write Box W-39, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER-COOK, experienced colored woman; city, country; neat, dependable; references; N. Y. C. University 4-6076.

SECRETARY-Bookkeeper seeks position in or near Boston, where ability, personality and faithful service are requisite qualifications. Box P-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SINGLE woman experienced banking, public relations, advertising. At present lucratively employed. Desires opportunity for greater service and use of talents. Write Box L-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TRACHER, highest qualifications, understands and loves little children, has specialized in reading and primary subjects, desires tutoring. Box N-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG woman desires position from 6 to 1 as a secretary, bookkeeper; is experienced driver; ref. Call Highlands 3187 between 3-8.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking
ALICE M. LAWRENCE
New Address, 470 W. 73rd. N. Y. C.
Endicott 2-7910

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 139 East 56th St., N. Y. C. RHinelander 4-9114.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's, 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 4-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1159

UTOPIA Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
BOB JOYCE
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 1-4216

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
Phone 5-1546
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistently Above
Rigid Health Requirements

ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377
1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

Wear Adorable Dresses and Be Admired
Adorable
1927 THIRD AVE.

BIRMINGHAM

PHONE 3-9145
Wheeler
at
Five Points
SHOES — HOSIERY.

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. P. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address
1280 Washington Ave.

25 Years of Honest, Clean Service
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
Rug Cleaning
FURRIER SERVICE—STORAGE
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY
Dexter 1986

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

September 24th to October 2nd is National Furniture Week
Come in and see the new styles for fall and winter.
Frank Tennille FURNITURE COMPANY
"48 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store"
106-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Men! Dress Up for Fall!
Complete Stocks of
New Fall Clothing
Including
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Rosenberg-Daniels
116 MONTGOMERY STREET
Air Conditioned

INTERSTATE OIL COMPANY
Blue Bird Gasoline, Quaker State Motor Oils, Kelly Springfield Tires.
802 N. COURT STREET

Sole agents in Montgomery for BELLE-SHARMEER HOSE
Al Levy's
3 Court Square

Woolfolk-Yarbrough
Motor Service
(Formerly Hub Reynolds Motor Co.)
Panam Gas—Tires—Batteries
Expert Mechanical Repairs
207 MOLTON ST. PHONE CEDAR 23

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

I. A. KENT
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

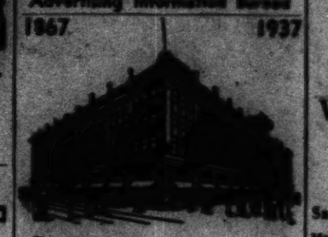
SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court St. C-4548

FALL COATS
DRESSES and BLOUSES
KAYSER HOSIERY
Lawrence's
South Court Square

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0262
8-5 P. M. daily
Advertising Information Bureau


1867 1937
Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
Block of Duval, Laura, Hogan and Church Streets

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
Jap-A-Lac Headquarters
Glidden Paint Store
20 W. BAY STREET

WHIDDON'S
"There's One Near You"
Fancy Groceries and Meats

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
Featuring Undine Permanents
No Electricity
No Wires
No Harmful Chemicals Used
Air Conditioned and Remodeled
317 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-7973

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOME
Phone 5-1538
Mrs. L. C. McCabe, Lady Attendant
45 W. Church St.

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab 1896

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

INA BROTHERS
Groceries — Meats — Fruits
Vegetables
2246 Oak St. Phones 7-3607, 7-8608
300 Davis St. " 5-2628, 5-2629
Free Delivery

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA and ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

STANDARD FURNITURE CO
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8-45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

LEE WADE
Architect
1050 Seybold Building
Phone 3-2581

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
709 N. W. 13th Terrace Ph. 3-7096

FLORIDA

MIAMI

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone 1-2411

WEDDERSPOON'S
Plaza Delicatessen
Sandwiches Ice Cream
PHONE 4-1822
Main Highway Coconut Grove

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Pontiac's Service Station
Corner N. E. 54th Street and Federal Highway

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
FLY TACKLE BIGGEST VARIETY
1100 BISCAYNE Phone 3-4861
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1000 N. MIAMI AVENUE Tel 3-4743

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Typewriter — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 3-0514

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD AT THIRD STREET

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
742 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1125 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

MIAMI BEACH

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
OPEN YEAR ROUND
Summer special, 75c and $1.00 dinners
Served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Business Men's Lunch Served from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., 50c

ORLANDO

Shop at
Sears
and Save
MORE!
during our
51st ANNIVERSARY SALE—Ends Oct. 2!
Orlando—Florida

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
138 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Mills & Nebraska
PAINTS
Lumber
ROOFINGS
CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

SARASOTA

THE ELECTRIC CO.
"Westinghouse"
Ranges - Refrigerators
Radios
Water Heaters
Electrical Contracting
419 MAIN ST.
Phone 6707

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
E. D. SOYLSTON, *Manager*
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 5483
GOOD GOODS

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 370 Fourth Ave., North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
FASHION LEADERSHIP

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2379 514 Franklin St.

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Stanaland's Market
1631 Snow Ave. Phone H-1454
All Western Branded
MEATS
We Deliver

Shop at Sears in Tampa
Completely Air-Conditioned
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H 25-011

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

W. E. FROST
Hornac Paint was developed to resist the Ultra Violet Ray ● For the best in paints insist upon A. C. Horn Company's line of paints ● We sell them on a money back guarantee.
W. E. Frost 516 Clematis St. Phone 4951

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Rd. and F. E. C. Ry.
Lumber and Building Material
TEL. 8161

Arkwood Apartments
601 North Olive (at 5th Street)
Living room, bedroom, dining room, bath, kitchen and porch, furnished, electric refrigeration; nice quiet neighborhood; near the lake, park, shopping, bus lines, schools, churches; no small children; no pets. Season, October to April, inclusive, $450.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0571
9 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
29 EDGOOD PL. W. WA. 2529

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate — Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
617 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving, All Lines of Beauty Culture
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr
We Try to Please

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY GOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
Echols & Lyle, Inc.
818 N. Highland Ave He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. Ve 3516
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
REmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 103 PEACHTREE STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

There Is No Substitute
for Quality
Bridges FURNITURE CO.
308 So. Tryon Street
CHARLOTTE, NO. CAROLINA

Call
Johnson's
For Dependable Coal
DIAL 3-2187

COAL
F. & R. Coal & Oil Co.
Kerosene, Motor Oil, Fuel Oil
Furnaces
Dial 3-6177

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Damp Wash—Thrifty-Rough Dry—Family Finish. A service to fit every purse.
DIAL 3-5191

Sanitary
LAUNDRY INC.
ZORIC CLEANING
Phone 2-2176

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO. 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence. English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality near Ghezireh Sporting Club

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS. Educational-social program. Practical French, trips, theatre. M. BOUE, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

POST VACANT

BOURNEMOUTH—Experienced Private trained nurse aged about 30 for 6 child of 2½ years; good salary, or all home and every consideration shown; send references and photograph Box W-947 BCM/CSM, London

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Ideal resting place in Ossernonetal, near Locarno, elevated situation with wonderful view, villa entirely furnished; park, forest and meadows, a really good and exceptional opportunity. Write to H. FRITZ, Zollikerstrasse 200, Zürich 8, Switzerland.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksborggade 40. Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

A/S KØBENHAVNS SMØRREBRØDSFABRIK
Delicious "Smørrebrød"
Danish open faced Sandwiches for lunch, parties, picnic and travelling.
26 branches. Tel. Central 7075 (4 lines)
PARIMAGSGADE 11

COURT HAIRDRESSER—PERFUMERY
LOUIS PEELMAN'S, Succ.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
Permanent Waving. Manicure
Lille Kongensgade 1 Central 7048

DECORATION HOUSE PAINTING
SIGNBOARDS
GEORG TALMER
Kronprinsesse Sofiesvej 11
Telf. Godt. 8215

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1091

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

FALCON JASSEN
Tweed en Gabardine, 19, 75-24, 80-29, 75-36.00
HOEDEN
Flechet, Brummel, Borsalino,
Pryzen van 12.75 tot 13.50
RINGENOLDUS. L. v. Meerdervoort 494a.
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

SYSTRARNA HULTGREN A.B.
Svenska Handarbeten & Garner
Biblioteksgatan 12
Swedish Fancy Work & Yarns

FUNCK & CARLSSON
Tapetaffär
Etabl. 1904
26 Malmskillnadsgatan 26
Tel. 10 93 65 & 20 05 60
(WALLPAPER)

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

WOLLENHOF
Jos. Fischer
Freiestrasse 11
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools.

Kox
KOHLEN-IMPORT A. G.
STEINENTORBERG 18
Tel. 22.870 B. K. G. Marken
COAL

BERNE

Bossart
Effingerstr. 1, Bern
CURTAINS CARPETS
LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION
offers you best qualities
Our HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENT
at reasonable prices.
Au Bon Marche
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

Wollenhof
Filiale: Marktgasse 60 Telephon BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne. Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 16
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

COAL GASOIL BENZINE
MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

BIEL

H. STIRNEMANN
Comestibles
Täglich frische Früchte und Gemüse
Obst Mayonnaise
KANALGASSE 28 Tel. 47.36
(GREENGROCER)

schürch
Damen-Herren- & Kinderwäsche
First Class Underwear
Mühlebrücke Pont du Moulin

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

Regenschirme, Schürzen, Damenunterwäsche, Kinderartikel
4 Jahreszeiten
M. Kurth—Neumarkt 43—Tel. 2086
Umbrellas, Underwear, etc.

Stoffe und Konfektion
DRAPERY STORE
Magazine Hess
BIEL NIDAUGASSE

HOLZ
KOHLEN
HEIZOEL
W. Wyssbrod
Tel. 33.87
Coal

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 23 640
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Mercerie — Bonneterie
Lingerie — Nouveautés
TRICOT
Tailleurs — Corsets
Mmes CACHIN & MANERA
9 Place des Eaux-Vives Tel. 42.140
COUTURE
Underwear, Knitted Goods, Robes and Manteaux

BADAN
HAUTES NOUVEAUTÉS
23/25 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1828 (Drapery Store)

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires. Pain complet.

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner-Guignard
RUE DU RHONE, 92

tricomain
No. II.
Face Mills Centrale
DES LAINES ET DES MODÈLES DE TRICOTAGE REPUTES
THEORIES GRATUITES (WOOLS)

INTERLAKEN

When Visiting the
Bernese Oberland, Switzerland
ask for
Burri's Eating Butter
AND
Burri's Genuine
Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products. F. BURRI. Tel. 309

RAEUBER & CO'S.
Provision Stores
Groceries, Preserves, Chocolates
Interlaken, and branches throughout Bernese Oberland

LAUSANNE

FINEST GROCERIES
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile

MONTREUX

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS
Mrs. E. ZIMMERMANN
Corset Specialist
Grand Rue 8 Tel. 62.282

NIDAU b/Biel

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Jeder Grösse
Etagenheizungen, Oelfeuerungen
Automatische Kohlenfeuerungen
Boileranlagen, Entkalkungen
H. Bünzli Nidau-Biel
Expertisen Tel. 37.32
Central Heating

ST. GALLEN

LUTZ, STRAUB & CIE
ZUR TOGGENBURG
Knitted under and overwear
Modestrickwaren - Strümpfe

Dresses and Coats
made at customers' homes or at the following address:
MISS A. MUNCH
GOLIATGASSE 17.

H. ROHNER A.G.
Feine Ostsee Marenaden
Vegetables — Fruits
MARKTPLATZ 4

M. Wappler-Friderich
MULTERGASSE 10
First Quality: Leather Gloves
Leder Handschuhe, Mercerie.

DORNBIRER & KELLER
ST. JAKOBSTR. II. Tel. 2031
Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
Spenglerei.

KÄSE Specialitäten
(Cheese)
J. PETER
METZGERGASSE 14 TEL. 1886

SWITZERLAND

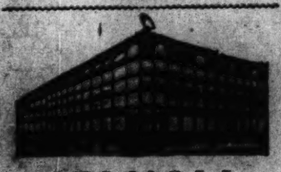
ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

Always the Newest Materials in Silk and Wool
STEIGER-BIRENSTIHL & CO.
Multergasse-Marktgasse

DAMENHÜTE
Holenstein
Millinery
POSTSTRASSE 19

Woolen and Silk Materials
MISS MARY HOFFMANN
Neugasse 51

ZURICH



JELMOLI
Zürich, Switzerland
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue.

Kowa
feine Damenwäsche
CORSETS
zur meise,
Münsterhof 20
Zürich
und jetzt
Bahnhofstrasse 50 Zürich

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
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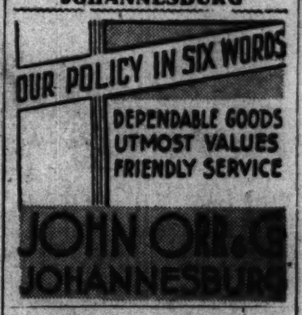

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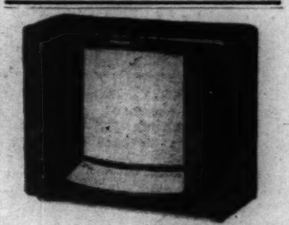

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Spanish Earth' a Document Of History in the Making

Broadway Melody of 1938 (MGM)—Plot, dialogue and more plot furnish too much of an obstacle even for the combined efforts of Eleanor Powell, George Murphy, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Garland, Sophie Tucker, Willie Howard, Charles Igor Gorin and the bland Robert Taylor. When the producer can't find money to put on his show, the girl's horse wins the race. MGM fell down on this one.—Adults and young people.

Charlie Chan on Broadway (20th-Fox)—Charlie Chan has landed and the situation is well in hand, not to mention the aphorisms. Charlie aids the New York police force to solve the murder of a girl thief who had kept a diary which—if published—would rock gambling, police and political circles. Expertly manufactured detective yarn providing plenty of humor along with the suspense. Warner Oland, Keye Luke, Joan Marsh, J. Edward Bromberg, Douglas Fowley, Harold Huber, Donald Woods.—Adults and young people.

Double or Nothing (Paramount)—If public taste is what it should be, the producers will have to have more credit even than Bing Crosby—he builds a night club which can be rolled on tracks from one building to another—if it intends putting out many like this one. Four honest people are given $5000 with the promise of $1,000,000 if they double it honestly in 30 days. The night club sequence offers the opportunity for various specialty acts. Mr. Crosby and Martha Raye sing and Miss Raye is ducked in a lagoon. Andy Devine, Mary Carlisle, William Frawley, Benny Baker.—Adults.

The Life of Emile Zola (Warner Bros.)—An elaborate and impressive study of a great author which is also theatrically entertaining. The screen writers have chosen to portray some of the more striking events of Zola's career, from the success of "Nana" to the famous trial for his "J'Accuse," delivered against French army officialdom following the Dreyfus trial. Paul Muni, Joseph Schildkraut, Gale Sondergaard, Gloria Holden, Donald Crisp, Morris Carnovsky, Vladimir Sokoloff.—Adults and young people.

Souls at Sea (Paramount)—A sea tale which would have been more stirring with less plot preoccupation. The fire at sea is an excellent example of Hollywood's amazing skill at make-believe. Based upon an actual happening, the story tells how a sailor decides which of the passengers in an overladen lifeboat shall be saved. Gary Cooper gives a typically fine performance and the atmosphere of the mid-nineteenth century has been well recreated. The photography is also excellent. George Raft, Olympe Bradna, Frances Dee.—Adults and young people.

Saturday's Heroes (RKO)—Gridiron scenes and that last-minute touchdown are made a shade less important in a football picture which questions the ethics of paid college players. The present effort isn't altogether successful, largely because the producers have been a little wary of getting too far from the field of glory itself. Van Heflin, Marian Marsh, Frank Jenks—Adults and young people.

The Shadow Strikes (Grand National)—Routine movie mystery melodrama which brings back to the screen Rod La Rocque and Kenneth Harlan, two favorites of the silent days. The usual story about heirs and a will has not been very well put together.—Adults and young people.

Spanish Earth (Contemporary Historians)—A remarkable documentary film of the Spanish war made by Joris Ivens, a Dutch director, with script and score by American writers and composers. Ernest Hemingway delivers the commentary. The scenes are divided between warfare and efforts of the people, under the government, to improve their land. Most of the film was taken in or near Madrid. This is not entertainment, but history in the making, vividly presented. The script was the work of Lillian Hellman, author of "The Children's Hour," and Archibald MacLeish, Pulitzer Prize poet. Marc Blitzstein and Virgil Thomson composed the score. Photography is excellent.—Adults and mature young people.

Thin Ice (20th-Fox)—Miss Sonja Henie, a pair of skates and some ice (even if it is thin) provide a combination hard to beat. Deck Miss Henie out in tasteful costumes, surround her with a skating ballet chorus and put her in an amusing story about the obscure skating instructor who mistakes a prince for a newspaperman and you have the combination with proper embellishments. That is why "Thin Ice" is a delightful film marked by wit and good comedy performances. Tyrone Power, Arthur Treacher, Raymond Walburn.—Family.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Adults and Young People: "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night," "This Is My Affair," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet," "Seventh Heaven," "Love Is News," "Make Way for Tomorrow," "Café Metropole," "The Emperor's Candlesticks."

Adults only: "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna," "Are We Civilized?" "Parnell."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Quarter, Please'

A game to cause many laughs! Pair guests off, one man for each girl, and have girls sit in a circle and a man stand in front of each girl. At a signal, each man must bow to his lady and pay her a compliment. Then each man moves on to the right and pays a compliment to another girl. This goes on round the entire circle—until each man has complimented every girl.

Whenever a girl gets a compliment that has already been paid by another man, she must say aloud, "Quarter, please!"—so that all others can hear her. The men should try to make their compliments unusual and original so that they will not be repeating the compliments of another man.

A prize (a real quarter!) might be given to the man who scores the fewest "quarters." To make the game even more fun, have the men and girls exchange places, and make the girls pay compliments to the men!—D. M., Collingwood, N. J.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Longfellow, in his Tales of a Wayside Inn, once commented as follows on the subject of "Deeds."

"LONGFNGE LOW AWWA, BGA GCL LOW DHWWA, ICJKA OWKM JP NG CJH JLQCPL GWWA."

Transpositions

This is shared by a Malden, Massachusetts, reader: The numbers call for the use of the same four letters—properly transposed—to form the words which are defined:

ONE: Wife of Wang Lung in "The Good Earth";
TWO: In Bothnia's Gulf this island's berth;
THREE: Capital of Aisne—just jot it down;
FOUR: Caserta Province—an Italian town;
FIVE: Ask for it, to meet a frown;
SIX: Last of all, a small Oklahoma town.

Letter Juggling

More transpositions! This time, try forming two different 8 letter words from the following 8 letters. Use all 8 letters in each word:

G H I L N S T U

What is the per cent of Discount?

If a merchant sells a $25.00 suit of clothes for $22.00, what is the per cent of discount?

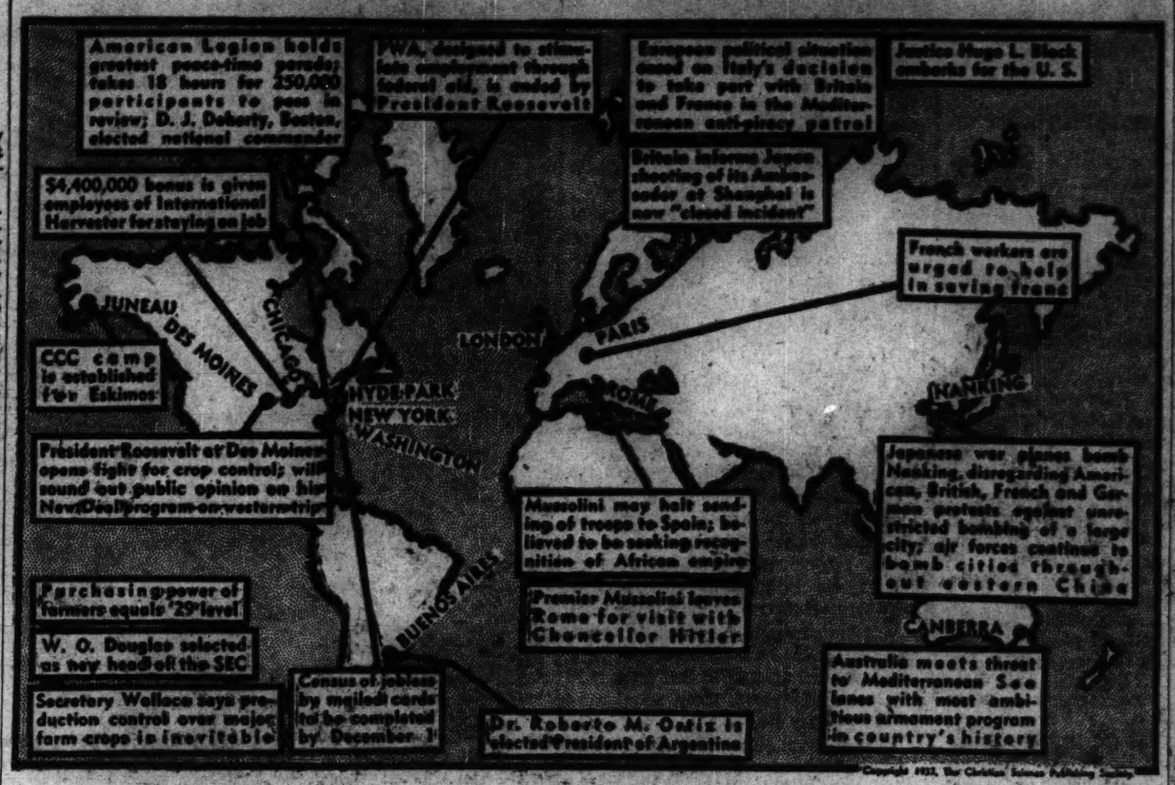
More Notes from My Diary(?)

The other day we had a list of trivial happenings as listed in a make-believe diary. Here are some more. Can you straighten them out in their proper sequence?

1	I	ate dinner	
2	I	read evening paper	
3	I	ate luncheon	1
4	I	slept	
5	I	went to bed	
6	I	bought ticket	
7	I	enjoyed matinee	
8	I	went to theater	
9	I	washed dishes	
10	I	drove home	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


American Legion holds greatest peace-time parade; takes 18 hours for 250,000 participants to pass in review; D. J. Doherty, Boston, elected national commander
WPA, designed to stimulate employment through federal aid, is ended by President Roosevelt
European political situation eased on Italy's decision to take part with Britain and France in the Mediterranean anti-piracy patrol
Justice Hugo L. Black embarks for the U. S.
$4,400,000 bonus is given employees of International Harvester for staying on job
Britain informs Japan shooting of its Ambassador at Shanghai is now "closed incident"
French workers are urged to help in saving franc
JUNEAU
DES MOINES
CHICAGO
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
NANKING
HYDE PARK
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
CCC camp is established for Eskimos
President Roosevelt at Des Moines opens fight for crop control; will sound out public opinion on his New Deal program on western trip
Mussolini may halt sending of troops to Spain; believed to be seeking recognition of African empire
Japanese war planes bomb Nanking, disregarding American, British, French and German protests against unrestricted bombing of a large city; air forces continue to bomb cities throughout eastern China
Premier Mussolini leaves Rome for visit with Chancellor Hitler
BUENOS AIRES
CANBERRA
Purchasing power of farmers equals '29 level
W. O. Douglas selected as new head of the SEC
Secretary Wallace says production control over major farm crops is inevitable
Census of jobless by mail-in cards to be completed by December 1
Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz is elected President of Argentina
Australia meets threat to Mediterranean Sea lanes with most ambitious armament program in country's history

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Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Quotation for Today

TO reach a port, we must sail, sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail, and not drift, nor lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In Lighter Vein

Large Attic

Smith will offer solo renditions of "When You Look in the Heart of a Rose," "Trust in Me," and "There's an Old Dusty Truck in the Attic."—Boston Evening Transcript.

How many ton?—New Yorker.

Mistaken Identity

A man was taken on as stagehand at the Privol Theater. He was duly installed in his new position, and, as instructed, put in an appearance on the opening night.

"Now, then!" shouted the stage manager as the clock struck eight. "All is ready. Run up the curtain."

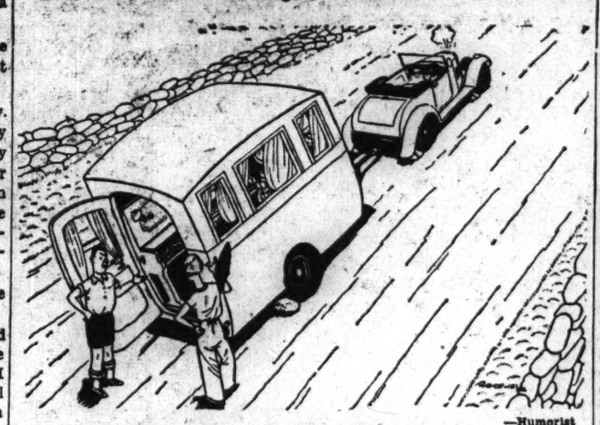
This was too much for the new man.

"What are you talking about?" he asked in surprise. "Run up the curtain! I'm a stagehand, not a blinkin' squirrel!"—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Hey! She's In Again

Miss Lope: "I don't see why you always insist on wearing riding clothes?"

Miss Gallop: "Yes, it's an unfortunate habit to get into, any way you look at it!"



"I told you it was a mistake to bring the piano"—Humorist

Daily Anecdote

'In Dixey'

Henry E. Dixey, the actor, met a friend one afternoon on Broadway.

"Hello, Henry," exclaimed the friend, "you are looking fine! What do they feed you on?"

"Chicken mostly," replied Dixey. "You see, I am rehearsing in a play where I'm to be a thief; so just by the way of getting into training for the part I steal one of my own chickens every morning and have the cook broil it for me. I have accomplished the remarkable feat of eating 30 chickens in 30 days."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the friend. "Do you still like them?"

"Yes, I do," replied Dixey; "and what is better still, the chickens like me. Why, they have got so when I sneak into the henhouse they all begin to cackle: 'I wish I was in Dixey.'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Big-League Game

Boston

A group of citizens in Danielson, Conn., have not forgotten what it is to be a boy. Some 300 boys, many of them from farms, were recently invited to Boston to see a baseball game between the New York Giants and the Boston Bees. The procession was headed by a police motorcycle escort—Connecticut officers to the state line, Bay State troopers the rest of the way.

The Boston police knew of the approaching caravan and prepared a smooth entrance to the park. A bag of peanuts was given to every boy; and after the game they all sat down near a truck loaded with soft drinks, sandwiches, and ice cream—a perfect lunch to please the hungry boys.

Sport fans donated $80 and the use of 60 cars; and the Boston baseball management did its part with regard to the tickets.

The same sort of plan has been followed in Rochester, N. Y., with the Knot Hole Gang, which includes not only boys but girls, as the modern girl is as interested in baseball as is her brother.

Both Danielson and Rochester citizens are proving that the natural energy of youth, directed into right channels, brings rich returns not only to the boys and girls, but to the donors of this happy experiment of good will.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Baal—Two syllables, *Bay'-al* (first a long, second clipped-short).

The name is of Semitic origin, and means "lord" or "master." Among the Phoenicians, Baal was regarded as the source of the gifts of nature; and adherents of the deity sacrificed to it their first fruits.

Baneful—*Bane'-fool* (a long, oo as in foot).

Anything which may be branded "baneful" is destructive, ruinous, fatal. The word is derived from the Anglo-Saxon bane, "murderer," which was doubtlessly of collateral descent with the Icelandic bani, "slayer," the Danish and Swedish bane, "death," and the Gothic bauja, "stroke, wound." It will be seen, then, that "baneful" is tainted with the thought of deadliness; and as an example of classic usage, Chapman's expression "baneful wrath" might be cited.

Bel (Jer. 50:2)—Long *e*, *Bale*.

This is a variant of "Baal," which see.

Chaldeans—*Kal-de'-ans* (first a short, *a* long, second *a* clipped-short).

Enhance—*En-hance'* (*e* short, *a* intermediate as in ask).

Although some scholars see in this word the Old Provencal *enansar*, "to further, to advance," the more probable derivation is through the Old French *enhaucier*, "to raise, to exalt," to a combination of the Latin *in*, here used in the sense of "upward," and Late Latin *altiare*, "to lift"—an extension of Latin *altus*, "high."

We employ our word in the sense of "to heighten; to advance; to elevate; to make greater in value, cost, or desirability."

Eutychus—*U'-tih-kus* (long *u*, short *i*, *u* clipped-short).

Fidelity—The preference recorded by the latest Webster's is for the first *i* long as in ice.

It is well nigh impossible to distinguish between "fidelity" and "good faith," unless one wishes to call "fidelity" the art of keeping faith. In fact, "fidelity" seems even more closely related than "faith" itself to the Latin root of both, *fides*.

Fidelity is the quality of being faithful, of showing unswerving allegiance, of careful observance of duty and devotion in the performance of one's obligations. In conjugal relations we may call it "constancy"; in business relations we term it "honor" or "trustworthiness." One's fidelity to a cause is exemplified in strict adherence to it, involving a fine sense of accuracy and integrity.

Impugn—*Im-pune'* (*i* short, *u* long).

This word came to us from the Latin *impugnare*, "to fight against," compounded of *in*, "in, on, against," and *pugnare*, "to fight"—especially with the fists, from *pugnus*, "fist." Our earliest use of "impugn" was in this sense; but today we have restricted it to assailing with words or arguments—the fighting has become entirely verbal.

Impute—*Im-pute'* (*i* short, *u* long).

Whatever is imputed to another is credited, ascribed, or attributed to him; it is placed to his account. In civil law the word is used in the sense of "to impose as a charge; to arraign formally." The word comes to us through the French *imputer*, "to attribute to," from the Latin *imputare*, "to bring into a reckoning."

Incensed (Is. 41:11)—When the word is thus used, the second syllable is accented.

Merodach—Preferably *Me-ro'-dak* (*e* as in debate, *o* long, *a* short).

Nightingale, Florence—Preferably *Nite'-in-gale*.

To Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) must go the credit for the founding of scientific nursing. As early as 1844 she began to visit hospitals. On a trip to Egypt in the winter of 1849-50 she studied the methods and discipline in the hospital of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul at Alexandria; and in 1853 she took a four months' course of training at the Institute of Protestant Deaconesses, at Kaiserwerth. She later studied in hospitals in London and Edinburgh; and 1853 found her studying nursing organization in Paris. In August of that year she became superintendent of the Hospital for Invalid Gentlewomen, London.

In 1854 the world was shocked by the reports of the suffering of the wounded in the Crimea, where there was an utter lack of the commonest facilities for receiving the sick and wounded of an army. A royal commission of inquiry was appointed, and a patriotic fund was raised. Here was the opportunity for which Florence Nightingale had been preparing.

On Aug. 21, with a staff of 38 nurses, she set out, arriving at Scutari on Nov. 4. Here, working days and nights on end without rest, and with the additional burden of having to defend her work continuously from attacks of army leaders, she developed an organization which was instrumental in cutting the hospital death rate from 42 per cent, in February, 1855, to 2 per cent, in June. Queen Victoria's comment was: "Such a head! I wish I had her at the War Office."

Ravening—Short *a*.

Thence, thitherward—The *th*'s are "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Visitation (Jer. 51:18)—Renders a Hebrew root which might be translated "test; trial; inspection."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

The Five-and-Ten Boy

Realizing that the five-and-ten-cent stores attract their large volume of trade by their unusual values for such small sums, a bright boy sent out cards to neighbors and tradespeople announcing that he would do all kinds of errands for five or ten cents, no higher charge.

He used a bicycle and he rigged up an old two-wheeled cart, and he even had a wheelbarrow to help in his work. When people knew they could get a parcel delivered or a heavy object moved or a need from a store supplied they kept repeated calls in for this lad's service. He found making many five and ten cent pieces added up to a good day's wages.—M. R., Boone, Iowa.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The First Printed Book

For many centuries the only way of reproducing the Bible or, for that matter, any book, was by the laborious method of copying it by hand; but about the middle of the fifteenth century, Johann Gutenberg invented the system of printing by means of movable type, an invention which was to prove of the greatest moment for the spread of religion and of culture among the people.

In view of the universal importance of the Bible, it comes as no surprise to find it recorded that the first volume which Gutenberg produced was a reproduction of that great Book. It was printed in Latin in or about the year 1456 in the city of Mainz, and is commonly known as "the Mazarin Bible," because a copy of it was discovered near the beginning of the nineteenth century in Paris, in the famous library of a certain Cardinal Mazarin.

What They Say

Preferred

"I would rather hear the din of milk bottles and garbage cans than to be awakened every morning by the roll of drums."

—Fannie Hurst

Zeppelin Traffic

"Next year we will come to America every two weeks with new helium-inflated Zeppelins."

—Capt. Max Pruss

For Peace

"The Chinese race always has been peace-loving."—Chiang Kai-shek

The Bible

APROPOS the impressive address by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore at the presentation in Clarence Place Hall, Belfast, of prizes for Bible study, may I chronicle a striking example which I heard some time ago of the humanizing influence of the Word of God?

A Christian chief in one of the new Hebrides who, before his conversion, had been a cannibal, was reading his Bible one morning when a white trader, who was an Agnostic, went up to him and inquired, "What is that you are reading?"

"The Bible," was the reply.

"The Bible," exclaimed the trader, "oh, that is played out. I don't believe it ever did anyone any good."

The chief answered: "Don't you? Then let me assure you, sir, if it was not for the Bible you would be in my oven!"—*Hart Maas, F. R. G. S., in Belfast News-Letter.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Thinking the dead, and not the cross, would help us in our utmost need."

Transpositions: Oian, Aino, Leon, Nola, Lean, Lona.

Letter Juggling: Sunlight, Hustling.

What Is the Per Cent Discount? 12 per cent.

More Notes From My Diary (?): I ate luncheon; I went to theater; I bought ticket; I enjoyed matinee; I drove home; I ate dinner; I washed dishes; I read evening paper; I went to bed; I slept.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Stove Is Still a Nice Thing to Have*

By Le Pelley

IT IS NICE TO HAVE A STOVE IN OUR CLUBHOUSE IN THIS CHILLY WEATHER.
JUST WHAT WE NEED
HMM—IT SMOKES A LITTLE....
OH SURE—WHAT DO YOU EXPECT....?
HARUMPH—WILL THE MEETING PLEASE COME TO ORDER.... KAFF-KAFF—
AND WILL THE SECRETARY PLEASE READ THE MINUTES.....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Melody Hits Drakeville*

By The Hagers

JOE TEAL, WHILE POLISHING HIS FRONT DOOR, WAS SINGING BITS FROM "PINAFORE."
AND TED, AS HE SWEPT LEAVES AWAY, SANG, "ON THE ROAD TO MANDALAY."
WHILE CHANGING TIRES, "O CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINIA," WARBLED JACK.
I WONDERED WHAT APPROPRIATE TUNE, AS I WASHED DISHES, I COULD CROON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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• Editorials •

Roman Roads Lead to Berlin

THERE is an exciting play by J. B. Priestley in which the most emphasized character never appears on the stage. If the Reich's reception for Premier Mussolini were that play, Britain would be that character. Among aspects of the great German spectacle which shine without benefit of showmanship are these significant ones:

Neither Premier Mussolini's government nor that of Chancellor Hitler is willing that the Italian dictator's visit to the German capital should offend Great Britain. Relevant dispatches from Rome stress the importance of establishing a working arrangement between the Italo-German bloc and Britain. Meanwhile Germany presses on Italy the advisability of coming to an agreement with Britain over Spain.

Obviously the fete in Berlin will spread sweets for home consumption rather than bitters abroad. Britain has not been in a worrying mood for months. She can afford to await sanguinely whatever developments Il Duce's talks with the German leader may produce. The solidarity to be expressed by meetings and marchings is a solidarity clearly limited to the "parallel interests" of the two totalitarian states. It does not appear intended to celebrate any marked increase in those "parallel interests" unless the friendship of Britain has now become such an interest.

In the past the wooing of British good will did not come in this category. Germany and Italy hitherto have omitted collaboration in this now admittedly important field. Each has regarded the other's momentary success with Britain as a reason for anxiety. It seems now to have occurred to them that they possibly can be at the same time friends with Great Britain and friends with each other. That, rather than possibilities of bringing increased pressure on Downing Street through an appearance of totalitarian "solidarity," appears to be their important discovery.

Britain may well appreciate the compliment. It suggests that for her the hitherto unattainable may become possible of achievement. She desires Italian understanding in Mediterranean matters, and German in Continental affairs. But in the past the cost of one has always been the sacrifice of the other. Moreover, the British no doubt are keeping in mind those German and Italian interests which do not parallel:

(1) Italian and German interests in Spain, for instance. They are not at all comparable in degree. Indeed, Germany's has frequently appeared to be chiefly that of preserving the impressiveness of the Rome-to-Berlin axis.

(2) Italian and German interests in Central Europe. In that area, economic penetration by both countries makes them, if anything, too close neighbors.

(3) Italian and German interests in Austria. Who will forget German-Italian rivalry in the days of Dollfuss? Or the show of Italian military might on the Brenner Pass only a few weeks after the two leaders who now are to meet in Berlin had met for friendship's sake in Venice?

The continuing bid for British friendship, the fact that British rearmament has boosted the world price of armament materials so high as to cause undisguised concern among some other participants in the arms race who now even hint at hopes of limitation (!), the increasing prestige of both Britain and France since the Nyon Conference on submarine "piracy"—these are all reasons why the eye-filling spectacle in Berlin will yet seem to await an actor outside of its spotlight. And as the tone of dispatches from both Berlin and Rome may be considered as reflecting official feelings in those capitals, this emphasis on London evidently is not considered inappropriate.

A Jobless Count—For What?

AS PLANS take shape for the unemployment registration planned in December, it becomes clearer and clearer that no very significant or useful figure can be expected to emerge from that effort for which Congress appropriated $5,000,000.

Blame, of course, will be heaped upon John D. Biggers, who has taken the rather thankless job of planning the survey, but a little self-examination by those who have shouted for a census of the unemployed in the United States might show them that details of how the count is to be taken are secondary and that no hurry-up canvass along practicable lines would accomplish the objects they have in view.

Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, for example, fulminates because registration was not made compulsory through an organization like the draft boards during the World War. But he forgets that the country does not work itself into such a fervor about enumerating the unemployed as it does about enrolling cannon fodder for a war, and public sentiment would hardly support the imposition of fines on a few illiterates who may not have heard what was going on.

After all, what is it that an unemployment census is wanted for? To determine whether there are too many people on relief? To determine whether there are too many aliens on relief? These are the chief reasons advanced.

As to the first reason, any count that could be taken even by census methods would probably leave the actual number of unemployed as much a moot question as ever. That was the history of the unemployment census of 1930, very carefully taken. The divergence between the periodic calculations of the National Industrial Conference Board and the American Federation of Labor arises largely over the defining of what is unemployment. Allowing for this, these estimates, already available, can be made to serve any practical purposes.

To get down to cases, the taxpayer doesn't care anyway how many people are unemployed if they are taking care of themselves. What affects him are how many are on relief, and that number has been available every month from WPA. It is available now. If there are aliens or others improperly on the relief rolls, isn't the sensible procedure a search of those rolls? Much less than $5,000,000 would make a very thorough investigation of relief practices.

For a considerable time it has been uniform procedure to register all relief recipients or WPA workers with the United States Employment Service. At the end of August this service had an "active file" of 4,853,350 persons looking for jobs. Some of these were already employed and many were supporting themselves. But an appropriation of some thousands of dollars instead of millions would provide a breakdown of statistics from this file as to how many jobless are on relief, how many others want work and how many of those on relief, if any, have avoided private employment reasonably within their ability.

That would be a more meaningful, reliable set of figures than is likely to come from any one-time registration of unemployed, and it could be kept current from month to month without a succession of $5,000,000 appropriations.

Some Sound Suggestions

THE last "silent" cinema in the British Isles has closed its doors, and a revolution is thus completed there that has been effected, as in every other country, with remarkable speed. On the whole, the introduction of sound has contributed greatly to the artistic progress of the cinema: it has, necessarily, given the latter greater dramatic powers in adding to its range of expression; but sound has its dangers. Sometimes it lures the screen from developing itself as a separate medium, to an imitation of the technique and achievements of the stage; and at times it is handled far from discreetly.

Too often the ear is offended by thundering, resonant voices; too often, strident, metallic harmonies, and booming "effects," clamor as though pent in some "cave of the winds." Then, perhaps, the sensitive picture-goer longs for the soothing strains of the orchestra that accompanied the stars of yore, as they "kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

Experiments are being carried on with color, and "depth" for pictures; but it is to be hoped that the apparatus for sound is also receiving attention. To improve it might be to counteract the annoying results, as heard on occasions now, of faulty management by directors and sound technicians.

A Surviving Institution

FOR weeks the rural household has been abustle in preparation for the great event. Menfolk have been brushing and currying and trimming certain farm stock, the women have been mysteriously occupied with articles of cookery and handiwork, and the young people have been on edge with keen anticipation. It is county fair time.

Despite the primary interest of the state fair, due to motor-shortened distances, the county fair still holds its own and retains its old attractiveness. No ultra-modern touch has profaned the women's department. If anything, the patterns and color combinations of the quilts and hooked rugs are even more amazing.

Monster ears of white and yellow corn, and some strangely patterned red and yellow combinations; enormous golden pumpkins and orange squashes, huge melons, and other products of field and garden still attract admiring throngs. And perhaps there is a fruit display topped by a gigantic American flag, its stripes of apples and its field of blue Concord grapes, with bunches of Niagaras for stars.

Today, it is the young people who carry off the prizes for their fat stock, the result of a carefully encouraged plan of the United States Department of Agriculture, the state colleges, and county agricultural agents to guarantee better livestock for the future. What a sight it is to watch the proud owners leading their marcelled Hereford and Shorthorn yearlings, beautifully brushed and heavy fleeced Cheviots and Shropshires, and sleek and fat Duroc-Jerseys, Hampshires and Poland Chinas which prove how clean a hog really can be in the proper environment.

Airplane stunting has replaced the balloon ascension and racing automobiles have supplemented the thrills on the trotting track, but neither the pink popcorn, the fried chicken dinners nor the fun on the Midway have lost their old flavor.

Autumn Afternoon

THE landscape lies placid under a mellowed sun. The maples, elms, and cottonwoods still are clothed in leafy garments, flecked here and there with yellow, while the compact firebush, verdant from its first sprout, gives evidence that, at last, it is preparing to live up to its name. A white kitten dozes lazily on a porch step. Zinnias lift varicolored heads to the breeze, while across the lazy river, a grassy meadow, liberally dappled with the ubiquitous sunflower, resembles a gay coverlet, spread out and ready for use.

* * *

There is an absence of song; and one senses rather suddenly that those pleasant summer visitors, the birds, have quietly departed. While the blue grass, thanks to generous moisture, is still luxuriant, it is to the eye less green and the clatter of the lawnmower is heard with diminishing frequency. In an orchard, apples strive in vain to hide blushing cheeks. The wind rustles musically through the russet corn, while from afar is wafted the sound of steel on wood as a forehanded householder augments a supply of fuel against coolish days.

Pedestrians thread their ways cautiously, as they evade the tiny pools that have formed on sidewalks, the result of an overnight rain. Not a few of them carry umbrellas, for the first of the "R" months is not unlike April in its tendency toward sudden rain. A dozen times already the sun has disappeared behind feathery clouds and prudent strollers who walk without benefit of raincoat deem it discreet not to wander too far afield. To those with an aversion to preempting strangers' porches, a tree proves inadequate shelter during a drenching downpour. But the skies clear, and with this clearing is born a decision to extend the ramble by a block or two. Warning drops, however, prompt the stroller to retrace his homeward way with quickened steps, and he reaches the welcome shelter of the house just as the downpour begins.

* * *

September, in the variegated pattern of its days, gives the impression of an active child as slumber-time draws near. With its summery temperatures and November nights, its brief thundershowers, its balmy breezes and sudden, tempestuous gusts are reminiscent of the toddler attempting to play with all of its toys against the time when he shall be put to bed. One sees, in its sporadic showers, the sudden tears of a sleepy youngster, and senses that the green-and-yellow coverlet will soon be put to use, to be augmented later by a warmer, fleecier blanket of snow.

E. W. T.

Yellow Man's Burden

Ever Meet a Bear?

WHERE a tiny stream leaped down a crevice in the mountainside, crossing the forest trail under a make-shift bridge of two logs, Beany stopped and pointed.

"Deer," he said.

There were the small hoof prints where the deer had come to drink, and daintier prints not far away—a fawn. We stayed an hour, hoping they might come again, but there were no signs and only the mysterious wind whispering through the topmost pines broke the stillness of the woods. We went on clambering, slipping ankle deep in black bog, using tree-roots for steps out. The magic promise of a view kept us going.

"If," one of us thought to ask Beany, "there are deer, why not bears?"

"Why not?" Beany agreed composedly. "It's easier to meet a bear than a deer, at least close at hand. They aren't so touchy."

This was not quite the answer expected, and the five of us confronted him in the path which now led for some distance on an even keel.

"Mean to say we might see one?"

"Of course." Beany grinned. "Right here for that matter, although they like better to hole up in swale. But there's nothing to be afraid of. They aren't carnivorous. It's summer. They're well fed."

"Did you ever meet one?"

"Me?" Beany looked reminiscent. "Lots of times."

Beany was very much alive to tell the tale so this was reassuring. We went on. After all, in the whole of the Green Mountains, stray Teddy Bears might well find other trails today. We forgot all about it.

* * *

Beany is quick as a chipmunk. He's slim—neither like a sapling nor an eel—for his slimness has in it the wiry strength of the woodsman. And he is brown as the oak leaves turned to early gold in autumn. When the forest trail diverges, he darts ahead of the rest of us, and in an instant is lost to sight in the dark green shadows. Presently he comes back into view running bent over to avoid the branches.

"Take this fork," he urges us. "Leads past a lake." Beany never wastes a word. He saves his breath for the climb.

We take his advice, for he knows the forest by natural instinct. He knows all the little rock plants growing in profusion, like a great rock garden planted by Antaeus on the mountainside. He knows the names of the grasses, and the hundreds of kinds of trees. Sometimes he drops far behind us, standing like the statue of a man, listening, and seeing things which come not to our city-bred eyes.

The rest of us took turns going ahead to brush the cobwebs from the path, arms up like the first gesture of "Allah be praised." The odor of earth, darkly sweet, sprang up with every footstep, surrounding us with an aureole of cool forest fragrance.

"Listen," someone said suddenly, out of a long silence. A crash of brush behind . . . other human beings coming to join us?

Then we were frozen in our postures as a black bear trotted into view not a stone's throw from the path.

"Don't move," advised Beany quietly. Nothing would have induced us. If this was chess, the bear could do the moving. Bruin gazed at us, looked back into the forest whence she had come, and hesitated, uncertain.

"She has cubs," whispered Beany in a voice so still it might have been the breeze sighing.

Now, twin tiny cubs, looking like furry brown balls, tumbled into view, halted at sight of us, came on at a word from their mother.

Bruin looked our way and drew back her lips over her teeth. We hoped it was meant for a smile, and returned the greeting, but without much enthusiasm. The bear talked to her cubs, and as they came abreast of her, gave one a cuff with her huge paw that sent it sprawling, with a little squeak, several feet ahead into the forest.

"Slow poke, get on wi' ye," she must have said, in bear language, for the other cub took the hint and rushed past its mother. One last warning growl, and Bruin lowered her lips over her teeth and ambled after the babies. The crackling of underbrush faded into distance.

"Now wasn't that something," Beany crowed in delight, proceeding up the trail quite as though nothing had happened. We tried to be as nonchalant, pretending that we probably ran into bears every time we stepped on a crack, Christopher Robin-wise! After all, Mrs. Bruin did no more than give the traffic stop signal. I've met traffic policemen who growled more convincingly.

DOROTHY DESMOND.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Opportunity for Service

By Frank L. Perrin

THE American Legion, speaking through its newly elected Commander, Daniel J. Doherty of Massachusetts, commits itself to policies and paths of peace. It does not seek, nor will it encourage or condone, offensive or aggressive warfare. It sees in a guaranty of peace an adequate preparedness for defense. Few, it may be, will disagree with such a platform. One does not, designedly, invite intruders by failing to lock the doors of his home. A nation, as well as an individual, insists upon the right to protect its own.

To this platform the Legion invites the youth of the nation, charging it with the responsibility henceforth to preserve the ideals which the veterans of the World War sought to defend and maintain. In the words of the new commander: "It is to the youth of the country that we look to carry on the great ideals for which we fought. The youth of this country must be trained in the principles of Americanism to insure the continuance of these great ideals."

The Legion itself stands four-square in support of this patriotic pronouncement. Its platform pledges the membership to oppose the inculcation of Communism, Fascism and Nazlism, and urges the adoption of national legislation "that will punish American citizens who advocate the overthrow of our Government by force, fraud or violence, and deport all aliens who advocate such overthrow."

* * *

Men and boys who thus enlist are not to be denied the right to play, even when their antics shock the sensibilities of elders and observers. Committed to the code outlined, any American city, for years to come, will welcome the Legion hosts, hopefully postponing the day when the ranks will be thinned, as those of the oldsters of the Grand Army of the Republic have reached almost the vanishing point. Nor will public preferment, in the dispensing of offices of trust and power, forever be withheld when it is known, or has been convincingly proved, that the welfare of the nation is assured when placed in the keeping of those who patriotically protect and defend it.

But ways and means must be devised to make effective, now, the salutary policies, practical rather than merely ideal, to which the Legion stands committed. More than high-sounding resolutions or orders-in-council is needed to make America safe for Americans. The Legion veterans, individually and collectively, are equipped to inaugurate and carry on successfully a campaign now seriously threatened with defeat. It is the campaign to establish and perpetuate the rule of law and order, not by the methods of a posse comitatus, a Black Legion or a Ku Klux Klan, but by the saner, surer and strictly American method of educating the youth of the land to a realization of its responsibilities and its dangers.

* * *

There must be sterner disciplinary methods than those passively taught in schools and colleges generally and frequently entirely neglected in the home. The call to young men and young women is to enlist, not only in a legion of peace, but in a legion whose tenets demand and teach law observance. There are laws enough to provide inhibitions and penalties, generally speaking. There are courts enough, and prosecutors enough, and juries enough. But somewhere in the structure of this powerful automaton there seems to be a weakened vertebra, a distorted joint, a faint heart.

It is into this structure, sound fundamentally, that a restless and insistent new force must be infused. None can do this needed service better, at the moment, than the khaki-clad men who still march gloriously to the stirring tunes of the war songs of yesterday. They have captured, unmistakably, the admiration of the youth of today. The boys and girls will form, momentarily, the rear guard of the crusading army of peace and law enforcement. Tomorrow, if rightly trained and loyally inspired, they will take their places at the front, determined that while there there shall be no more war, the pursuits of peace shall be made safe and the rewards of the law-abiding more certain.

This, it would seem, is the great opportunity for service which the new Legion commander visions, and which certainly is offered. The nation, perhaps somewhat grudgingly, has paid its money debt to the veterans. Realizing this, the men themselves take their rightful places as citizens of America and of the world.

The Wide Horizon

Ideals Worth Defending

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

DR. JOHNSON used to say that there is nothing like a sentence of capital punishment to clear a man's mind. People in England are asking themselves anxiously whether events may not be tending to sentence a goodly number of them to capital punishment—that is to war—and, if so: why? They are groping for an answer, and in the effort to find it some of them are clearing their minds.

Nationally and internationally things are reaching a point at which Britons have to decide whether they hold any political convictions at all and, in any event, whether they care for them enough to defend them. It is easy to express lofty views when they cost nothing, less easy when the price of clinging to them may be high and payable on demand. If nobody anywhere had any ideals, no decision might be needed. But some nations—especially Russia, Germany and Italy—do stand for certain attitudes and are strongly armed to uphold them. What do we, who like to think of ourselves as representatives of liberal civilization, with personal freedom and the right to own private property, really stand for?

At bottom, I fancy, it is a question of degrees of sovereignty—of personal sovereignty over private property, and of national sovereignty over national possessions and the defense of them. And it is here that two sets of aims cross each other and cause confusion.

* * *

By suppressing personal freedom and private property the Russian Bolshevists gave the western world a severe shock twenty years ago. Five years later in Italy, and sixteen years later in Germany, the Fascists and the National Socialists began to suppress personal freedom while appearing to respect "capital" and private property. In point of ruthlessness there was not much to choose between the methods of Bolshevism, Fascism and National Socialism; but by appearing to respect "capital" and property Fascism and National Socialism got much credit and some backing in many countries both from "big business" and from millions of "small people" who had something to lose and were inclined to think the loss of personal freedom a lesser evil than the danger of losing personal property.

This is plain enough. The puzzle begins when we reflect upon the relationship of these various objectives to war as an instrument of policy, for war is the greatest destroyer of freedom and property alike. Soviet Russia has of late become more tolerant of personal property. She has also taken a stand against war as an institution, has joined the League of Nations and has advocated collective security. Fascism and National Socialism, on the other hand, handle private property without gloves, praise war as the highest form of national activity, affirm unrestricted national sovereignty and pour scorn on collective security.

Now the essence of collective security, or association against war, is that it curtails national sovereignty and may oblige associated nations to fight when they would rather not fight. In other words, the peoples which stand against war as an anti-liberal, inhuman undertaking, as destructive of freedom as of property, may have to sacrifice some degree of national sovereignty, and to risk their national property, in order to make the world safer for those who love liberty and believe that there can be no personal freedom without some degree of personal sovereignty over private possessions. And if they will not make the sacrifice or run the risk, the only international law may be the law of the jungle which is: "Kill or be killed."

* * *

For England, placed within gunshot of the European continent and, at the same time, the leader of a commonwealth of associated liberal nations, this problem is very acute. If she holds aloof from the continent altogether, she may condemn France and other liberty-loving nations either to make terms with the military dictatorships or to go down in an unequal struggle against them. Where would England then be? But can she be sure that all the other peoples of the British Commonwealth would stand by her were she to fight in a purely European quarrel?

My own answer to these questions is that I believe the fundamentals of liberal civilization and of representative democratic government to be worth defending and, in the last resort, worth fighting for. Risk for risk, I think there would be less risk of war than there now is if the Governments of the British peoples were to make it known that they are determined to defend their faith and are ready to associate themselves for this purpose with all other nations of like mind. Then, I fancy, the military dictatorships would pause and reflect. Besides, I think the British Commonwealth as a whole would be readier to fight for its liberal inheritance than for the material or local interests of any of its members.

It is the prospect of war that paralyzes civilization. Could this prospect be banished most other difficulties, including international grievances and degrees of personal sovereignty over property, would gradually settle themselves. But the prospect of war will hardly be banished if the members of the British Commonwealth are afraid to face it in the name of their liberal principles. Fear of running risks for the political beliefs which the great majority of Britons hold does not strike me as the beginning of wisdom.